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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]



PORTRAIT OF HANDEL FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTED FOR HIM BY DENNER, AND PRESENTED TO THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—SEE PAGE 580.

THE WAR, AND ITS PROSPECTS.

THE downfall of the Derby Administration, and the accession to power of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell—statesmen whose sympathy with the cause of Italian independence is notorious throughout Europe—will inevitably exercise an influence on the progress of the war. If the efforts of these illustrious chiefs of the Liberal party be cordially seconded in Parliament and throughout the country, there will be reason for the hope, which a few days ago seemed to be all but baseless, that the war may be confined to Italy and the present belligerents, and that peace may be restored before the close of the summer. If any reliance is to be placed upon the spoken and written words of Princes and Emperors, and if Austria be not utterly deaf to reason, and inimical to the good offices of Powers who wish her to retain her place among the great Powers, it is not too much to expect that this will be the result of the new phase into which affairs have entered.

Foremost among the circumstances which the new Administration will turn to account in the cause of peace is the steady retreat of the Austrians to their last great system of fortresses. Worst of in every engagement, outmanoeuvred and outgeneralled, with the passions of all Italy aroused against them, they retire sullenly to their all but impregnable line beyond the Mincio. They abandon the Legations, evacuate every weak and untenable position, and concentrate themselves in a corner where they may remain on the defensive till they try both the valour and the patience of their opponents to dislodge them, but without being able to prevent the liberation of any part of Italy, except that on which their soldiers are intrenched. Lombardy is virtually free; Tuscany is relieved of its Austrian Pro-Consul; Parma and Modena have joined the cause of Italy; and Rome itself is moving to the same consummation;—so that ere many weeks elapse it is probable that the Pope on the one hand, and the new King of Naples on the other, will be compelled to join in the new federation of the Italian States, with such concessions to their subjects as prudence, if not justice, shall dictate.

The most grave impediments to peace are those which exist in the fears of Germany, and, to some extent, in those of Great Britain. The Germans, more especially, dread that the Emperor of the French, having liberated Italy from one set of oppressors, will forthwith transfer it to another; and that he will, in fact, recommence that career of French domination which began with the early victories of the young General Bonaparte and ended with the defeat of Napoleon I. on the bloody field of Waterloo. The mobilisation of the Prussian army is the last as well as the most formidable expression which these fears have assumed. Napoleon III. seems to allow that such fears are natural by the pains he takes to remove them. In an eloquent proclamation to the people of Lombardy he avows in the plainest terms that he has no such policy, that he repudiates it and never entertained it, and that he understands the spirit of his age, which is opposed to such attempted revivals of a dead and buried past. He pledges his word, his honour, and his faith, before Europe and the world, that, having liberated Italy, he will retire from its soil without appropriating an inch of it, or seeking for France any advantage beyond the gratitude of the Italians, and the fame justly due to such great service and to such high and pure disinterestedness. These are not the exact words, but they are the substance and spirit of the proclamation, and are not only a pledge to the Italians but to the Germans. The pledge is so solemn that not even the victorious master of all the legions of Gaul dare be false to it, if he be his own master, and not the slave of his army. We may be assured that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell will take the Emperor at his word; that they will make his proclamation the basis of their intercourse with him, and of their good offices with Austria; and that they will use it for the tranquillisation of Germany and the pacification of Europe, no less than for the independence of Italy.

A circular from the Russian Government to its various agents and representatives at the Courts of Europe is equally opportune, and smooths the way for the diplomacy of the British Ministry. Nothing can be more precise—and, if they can be believed, nothing can be more satisfactory—than the statements of this document. As they certainly agree with the present necessities if not with the future designs of the Russian empire, public opinion in this country will be ready to take them in their broad, open, and palpable meaning. Although the Russian Government does not disguise its jealousy of, and animosity to, the Court of Vienna—a jealousy which the unhealed wounds of the Crimean War explain if they do not justify—it expresses itself so clearly in favour of the Italians, endeavours with such sound logic and such apparent good faith to allay the fears of Germany, asserts so emphatically its earnest desire to localise the war, and deprecates with such earnestness the Germanic alarms which tend to generalise it, that no Ministry in this country worthy to stand before Parliament for a week would hesitate to accept it as the avowal of the real policy of Russia at the actual crisis. Throughout the document there are latent and scarcely concealed symptoms of its good understanding with France, which ought but to serve as a spur to farsighted and honest statesmen to end the actual war with as much celerity as possible, lest this good understanding between two such Powers should take a turn unfavourable to the existing equilibrium of Europe. We must not forget that there is danger to Europe in the perfect accord of the Emperors of Russia and France on any subject whatever. If these two powerful Sovereigns are in accord now on the subject of the humiliation of Austria, they may be in accord hereafter on the humiliation of a Power still greater, and of more importance to the world. While the war lasts there is mischief in the air, and the tiger who has lapped blood without satiating his appetite may spring upon a friend as well as upon a foe. In short, there is now a greater possibility of localising the war than there was during the existence of the Derby Administration, and before the promulgation of the French proclamation and the Russian circular. Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have a great opportunity. Let them use it in the cause of peace, and their own country will not be slow to recognise their glory—a glory more truly great than will fall to the share of any combatant in a war that will settle nothing which would not have been much better settled by that European Congress which must come after the battles which it might have prevented.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Brenier has left Paris as Ambassador from the Emperor of the French to the King of Naples.

A "Te Deum" was performed on Sunday in all the churches of France, on the occasion of the battle of Magenta.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday last states that 5000 Austrian prisoners had arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

General Schramm has been appointed superior commander of the camp at Chalons, where three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry will be assembled.

The remains of General Espinasse have been brought to Marseilles by sea, and sent on by railway.

Reinforcements of troops continue to be rapidly forwarded to Italy. A letter from Paris on Tuesday states that a battalion of grenadiers of the Guard had just left Paris for the seat of war, and that two divisions of the army of Lyons were preparing to depart for the same destination.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday morning publishes the following:—"Desirous of re-establishing ancient and glorious traditions, the Emperor has decided that a regiment which captures a standard from the enemy shall carry the cross of the Legion of Honour attached above its eagle."

The same journal announces that "Colonel Schmitz has arrived in Paris on a mission, charged by the Emperor to deliver to the Empress the standard of the 9th Regiment of Austrian Infantry, captured at the battle of Magenta."

The directors of the Hôtel de Louvre have sent to the mairie of the fourth arrondissement of Paris a present of linen, consisting of 1200 napkins, 50 table-cloths, and 175 white aprons, to be converted into bands for dressing the wounds of the soldiers of the army of Italy. The director of the Collège Louis-Le-Grand has also sent 100 sheets and 250 shirts for the same purpose.

There are rumours in military circles that the Emperor's return to Paris may be looked for soon; and that, perhaps, Marshal Pelissier will get the command-in-chief of the army in Italy.

"The last accounts received from the seat of war," says a Paris letter, "announce that both the allied and Austrian armies are preparing for another general engagement, which it is feared will be more sanguinary than even the battle of Magenta."

BELGIUM.

At two o'clock on the 12th inst. the Duchess of Brabant gave birth to a Prince at Laeken. A salute of 101 guns announced the event to the inhabitants of the Belgian capital. The Duchess and the young Prince are going on favourably. Soon after the birth took place, a Council of Ministers was held, when an address to the King was agreed on, praying his Majesty, in the name of the people, that the young Prince should bear a name which would be a personification near the throne of the Walloon and Flemish people, who were united to the Belgian monarchy in 1830, and suggesting that the young Prince, who has received the name of Leopold Ferdinand Eli Victor Albert Marie, shall bear the title of Count de Hainaut. His Majesty consented, and a Royal ordinance to that effect has been published.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Gazette* of Sunday publishes a document by which the Infante Don Sebastian, brother of Don Carlos, solemnly recognises the Queen.

The pleading before the Senate on behalf of M. Esteban Collantes, impeached for embezzlement, has been brought to a close; and M. Calderon Collantes (though of the same name, no connection of the accused) supported the impeachment in an eloquent speech, in the name of the Chamber of Deputies. Further proceedings in the case were adjourned.

SAXONY.

The extraordinary Session of the Diet of Saxony was closed, on Saturday last, in the name of the King, by the Minister of State, Baron de Buest. "The King," said the Minister, "will continue, without allowing himself to be moved by events, to accomplish his duties as a German Prince; and he confidently counts on the support of the Saxon people in defending his rights."

PRUSSIA.

A grand review of the garrison of Berlin was held on Sunday before the Prince Regent. Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Frederick William, Charles, and Alexandrine of Prussia were present.

The Berlin official *Preussische Zeitung* states that the order for the mobilisation of the corps d'armée has been issued.

The Prince Regent has renounced the pleasure of attending the Hamm and Cleves jubilee festival, which he had previously accepted, in consequence of the present state of political affairs.

Prussian Commissioners were at Dresden on the 9th negotiating for the transport by railway of considerable bodies of Prussian troops. A satisfactory result was without difficulty arrived at, and the Commissioners then started for Munich with a similar object.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has concluded a financial convention with Messrs. Rothschild, through the medium of the commercial house of Kapherr and Co., of St. Petersburg. The details of the convention are not known.

The preparations for the inauguration of the monument to the memory of the Emperor Nicholas are being carried on with great activity; and as to the monument itself, workmen are engaged night and day in order that it may be completed in time. The ceremony, which remains fixed for the 7th of July, will be a very brilliant one.

An Imperial ukase just published in St. Petersburg makes some important ameliorations in the position of the Jews in Russia.

UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following notification to American shipmasters on the right-of-search question:—

The immunity of our merchant vessels at sea from seizure, search, detention, or visit, in time of peace, by vessels of war of any foreign nation, being now admitted by all the maritime Powers of the world, it is very desirable that the flag of the United States, the proper indication of the nationality of our vessels, should always be promptly displayed in the presence of a ship of war. I am directed by the President to instruct collectors of the customs to request the captains in the merchant service at their respective ports always to display their colours as promptly as possible whenever they meet upon the ocean an armed cruiser of any nation.

The commander of the frigate *Cumberland* says the slave traffic during the last year has been greatly on the increase, notwithstanding the unceasing vigilance of not only the American squadron, but also of the English and Spanish men-of-war.

A terrible calamity has occurred in the city of Key West. One hundred buildings were destroyed by fire. The loss of property has been very great for so small a city. Over eighteen acres of the business part of the town is in ruins; and this district was the thickest-built, and contained more valuable buildings and property than all the rest of the island together. All the shipping in port was hauled off from the docks and anchored out of the reach of the fire. No vessels of any kind were burned.

A letter from Fort Belknap of the 22nd ult. says that an express had just arrived there from Camp Radziminiski, bringing a report to the effect that Major van Horn had a desperate fight with the Northern Camanches on the fork of the Arkansas River, May 16. Forty Indians were killed and thirty-six taken prisoners. Of the United States' troops two soldiers were killed and several wounded.

CANADA.

Colonel Munro, C.B., becomes Commander of the Forces in Canada, in consequence of the departure of Sir W. Eyre, and Major Currie takes command temporarily of the 39th Regiment. In accordance with instructions received from the Horse Guards, officers commanding corps in Canada may enlist recruits there now.

The Ottawa *Union* says:—"Mr. Clarke, the engineer-in-chief of the Ottawa Canal Survey, has just completed his inspection of the whole route. He has arrived at the most satisfactory conclusion that there does not exist a single insurmountable difficulty to the prosecution of this important work, and he believes the cost will be far less than has been hitherto supposed."

John Henry Byers, who killed Mr. Thomas Phillips, near Ryley's-bridge, a short distance from Welland, C.W., was hanged at Welland (late Merrittsville) on the 31st ult.

THE WAR.

THE present has rightly been called the intermediate stage of the Italian war. The telegrams bring us no news of fresh battles and victories, but they chronicle the results of the progress already made. The rapid expulsion of the invading army from Piedmont, the victories at Palestro and Magenta, the triumphal entry into Milan, the subsequent victory at Melegnano, the withdrawal of the Austrians to their last line of defence, with the deposition of General Gyulai, may be said to form the first chapter of the campaign. Before the second opens, with its deadlier struggles, let us briefly summarise the past. The battle of Magenta has proved more decisive than the conquerors had anticipated. Impressed by the front the Austrians managed to assume, or occupied in repairing their losses and reorganising their wasted battalions, the allies allowed four days to elapse before they entered the capital of Lombardy. But it now appears that the Austrians were in no condition, or were disinclined, to make head a second time against their opponents. They have abandoned not the capital alone, but the greater portion of the country to the invaders. One strong place after another has been given up, and the Austrians are retiring to their last line of defence. A battle of such importance measured by these results is worthy of a fuller account than we were able to gather last week from the telegraphic despatches, with their more than Spartan brevity; and the official reports from both the contending Generals which have subsequently reached us enable us to form some estimate of the nature of the operations, the numbers engaged, and the results obtained.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The *Moniteur* of Friday week contained the following bulletin of the army of Italy:—

Head-quarters of San Martino, June 5, 1859.

The French army assembled round Alessandria had before it great obstacles to overcome. If it marched on Piacenza it would have had to lay siege to that place and to open for itself, by main force, the passage of the Po, which at this spot is not less than 900 metres wide, and this most difficult operation was to be executed in presence of an enemy's army of more than 200,000 men.

If the Emperor crossed the river at Valentia, he would find the enemy concentrated on the left bank at Mortara, and he could not attack him in this position unless by separate columns, manœuvring in the midst of a country intersected by canals and rice-grounds. There was, therefore, on both sides an almost insurmountable obstacle; the Emperor resolved to turn it, and he deceived the Austrians by concentrating his army on the right, and causing it to occupy Casteggio, and even Bobbio, on the Trebia.

On the 31st of May the army received the order to march to the left, and crossed the Po at Casale, the bridge of which had remained in our possession. It immediately took the Vercelli road, where the passage of the Sesia was effected to protect and cover our rapid march on Novara. The efforts of the army were directed to the right on Robbio; and two combats, glorious for the Sardinian troops, fought on this side, had also the effect of inducing the enemy to believe that we were marching on Mortara. But, during this time, the French army had proceeded towards Novara, and had taken up there a position on the same ground where King Charles Albert had fought ten years before. There it could make head against the enemy should he make his appearance.

Thus this bold march had been protected by 100,000 men encamped on our right flank at Olengo, in front of Novara. Under these circumstances it was, therefore, to the reserve that the Emperor was to confide the execution of the movement that took place in the rear of the line of battle.

On the 2nd of June a division of the Imperial Guard was directed to Turbigo, on the Ticino, and, meeting with no resistance there, it threw across three bridges.

The Emperor, having collected notices that agreed in showing him that the enemy was retiring on the left bank of the river, caused the Ticino to be passed at this spot by the army corps of General M'Mahon, followed next day by a division of the Sardinian army.

Hardly had our troops taken possession on the Lombard bank when they were attacked by an Austrian corps sent from Milan by the railway. They repulsed it victoriously under the eyes of the Emperor.

On the same day, June 2, the division of Espinasse having advanced by the Novara road towards Milan as far as Treiate, whence it threatened the bridge-head of Buffalora, the enemy evacuated precipitously the intrenchments he had thrown up on this point, and fell back on the left bank, after blowing up the stone bridge crossing the river at this spot. Nevertheless, the effect of his mining-chambers was not complete, and the two arches he had intended to destroy having merely subsided without falling to pieces, the thoroughfare was not interrupted.

The day of the 4th had been fixed upon by the Emperor for taking definitive possession of the left bank of the Ticino. The army corps of General M'Mahon, reinforced by the voltigeur division of the Imperial Guard, and followed by the whole army of the King of Sardinia, was to proceed from Turbigo to Buffalora and Magenta, whilst the grenadier division of the Imperial Guard would seize the bridge-head of Buffalora on the left bank, and the army corps of Marshal Canrobert would advance on the right bank, to pass the Ticino at the same point. The execution of this plan of operations was disturbed by some of those incidents that in warfare must be taken into account. The King's army was retarded in its passage of the river, and only one of its divisions could follow at a distance the corps of General M'Mahon.

The march of the Espinasse division met also with delays; and on the other hand, when the corps of Marshal Canrobert left Novara to rejoin the Emperor, who had personally gone to the bridge-head of Buffalora, this corps found the road so incumbered that it could only reach the Ticino quite late.

Such was the situation of things, and the Emperor was waiting, not without anxiety, for the signal of the arrival of General M'Mahon's corps at Buffalora, when, about two o'clock, he heard on this side very heavy firing of small arms and artillery.

It was the moment to sustain it by marching on Magenta. The Emperor immediately dispatched Wimpfen's brigade against the formidable positions held by the Austrians in front of the bridge: the brigade of Clerc followed the movement. The heights bordering the Naviglio (a large canal) and the village of Buffalora were promptly carried by the spirit of our troops; but they then found themselves confronting considerable masses whom they could not drive back, and who arrested their progress.

In the meantime Marshal Canrobert's army corps did not appear, and, on the other hand, the cannonade and musketry fire that had signalled the arrival of General M'Mahon had completely ceased. Had the General's column been repulsed, and had the grenadier division of the Guard to sustain itself alone the entire effort of the enemy?

It is here the proper time for explaining the manœuvre effected by the Austrians. When they learned, on the night of June 2, that the French army had surprised the passage of the Ticino at Turbigo, they had rapidly sent across that river, at Vigevano, three of their army corps, which burnt the bridges behind them. On the morning of the 4th they went before the Emperor to the number of 125,000 men, and it was against these disproportionate forces that the grenadier division of the Guard, with whom was the Emperor, had singly to contend.

In these critical circumstances General Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angély gave proof of the utmost energy, as also did the Generals commanding under his orders. The General of Division Mellinet had two horses killed under him. General Clerc fell mortally wounded; General Wimpfen was wounded in the head; the Commanders Desné and Maudhay, of the Grenadiers, were killed; the Zouaves lost 200 men, and the Grenadiers sustained a loss no less considerable.

At length after a struggle of four hours, during which Mellinet's division suffered without flinching the attacks of the enemy, Picard's brigade, with Canrobert at its head, arrived on the field of battle. Shortly after appeared Vinco's division, from General Niel's corps, which the Emperor had sent for, and finally Renault's and Trocha's divisions of Marshal Canrobert's corps.

At the same time General M'Mahon's cannon were again heard in the distance. The General's corps, retarded in its march, and less numerous than it should have been, had advanced in two columns on Magenta and Buffalora.

The enemy having attempted to advance between these two columns for the purpose of cutting them off, General M'Mahon had rallied the right, with the left towards Magenta, and this explains why the firing had ceased at the beginning of the action on the side of Buffalora. In fact, the Austrians, seeing themselves pressed on their front and left, had evacuated the village of Buffalora, and advanced with the greater part of their forces against General M'Mahon in front of Magenta. The 45th Regiment of the Line rushed intrepidly to attack the farm of Cascina Nuova, which is before the village, and which was defended by two Hungarian regiments. Fifteen hundred men of the enemy there laid down their arms, and the flag was taken from the dead body of the Colonel. In the meantime Motterouge's division was pressed hard by considerable forces that threatened to separate it from Espinasse's division. General M'Mahon had drawn up in the second line the thirteenth battalion of the voltigeurs of the Guard, under the command of the brave General Canou, who, advancing to the first line, sustained at the centre the efforts of the enemy, and enabled the divisions of La Motterouge and Espinasse to resume vigorously the offensive.

At this moment of general attack General Auger, commanding the artillery of the second corps, placed in battery on the line of the railway forty field-pieces, which, taking the Austrians, as they were debelling in great disorder, in flank and athwart, made a frightful carnage amongst them.

The combat at Magenta was terrible. The enemy defended this village with obstinacy. On both sides it was felt this was the key of the position. Our troops took it house by house, and put more than 10,000 Austrians hors de combat. General M'Mahon made about 5000 prisoners, among whom was an entire regiment, the 2nd Chasseurs à Pied, commanded by Colonel Hauser. But the General's corps itself suffered much; 1500 of his men were killed or wounded.

In the attack on the village General Espinasse and Lieutenant Froilond fell mortally wounded. Like them, Colonel Drouhot, of the 65th of the Line, and Colonel Chabrière, of the 2nd Foreign Regiment, fell at the head of their troops.

On the other side, the divisions Vinoy and Renault performed prodigies of valour, under the orders of Marshal Canrobert and General Niel. Vinoy's division, which left Novara in the morning, had only arrived at Trecento, where it was to bivouac, when it was sent for by the Emperor. It advanced rapidly (*à pas de course*) as far as Ponte di Magenta, driving the enemy from his positions, and taking more than 1000 prisoners; but becoming engaged with superior forces it sustained severe loss; eleven of its officers were killed and fifty wounded; 650 sub-officers and soldiers were put hors de combat. The 85th of the Line especially suffered; its commanding officer was killed fighting bravely at the head of his regiment, and the other superior officers were wounded. General Martimprey was struck by a ball as he was leading his brigade.

The troops of Marshal Canrobert also sustained regrettable loss. Colonel de Senneville, the chief of his staff, was killed at his side. Colonel Charlier, of the 9th, fell mortally wounded, struck by five balls; and several officers of Renault's division were placed hors de combat, while the village of Ponte di Magenta was taken seven times in succession.

Finally, about half-past eight in the evening, the French army remained master of the field of battle, and the enemy withdrew, leaving in our hands four guns, of which two were taken by the grenadiers of the Guards, two flags, and 7000 prisoners. The number of Austrians placed hors de combat may be estimated at about 20,000. On the field of battle 12,000 muskets and 30,000 knapsacks have been picked up.

The Austrian corps engaged against us were those of Clam-Gallas, Zobel, Schwartzberg, and Lichtenstein. Field Marshal Gyulai commanded in chief.

Thus in five days after leaving Alessandria the allied army has sustained three combats, won a battle, cleared Piedmont of the Austrians, and opened the gates of Milan. Since the battle of Montebello the Austrians have lost 25,000 men killed or wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 guns.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following is the full text of the report of the battle of Magenta forwarded by Count Gyulai, Commander of the Second Austrian Army to the Emperor of Austria:—

Your Majesty,—With the most profound respect I hasten to forward to your Majesty, by Colonel Weissrimmel, of the General Staff, a brief account of the battle of Magenta, which, at a later period, will be completed by a detailed description of an action which was glorious for the arms of your Majesty, though the result was imperfect (*geschnitten*).

At seven o'clock in the morning of the 4th of June Lieutenant-General Count Clam, who was in position at Magenta, with about 7000 of his own men and the 2nd army corps, informed me that large masses of the enemy were approaching the tête-de-pont which he a few days before had quitted, as it was not qualified for defence.

At half-past eight in the morning, the time at which Count Clam's report reached me, the troops were thus distributed:—The division Reischach of the 7th corps was at Corbetta, and that under Lieutenant-General Lillia at Casteletto. The 3rd corps was at Abbiate Grasso; the 8th corps was marching between Binasco and Bestazzo; and the 9th corps was on the Po, below Lavio. I ordered the corps to advance immediately, and directed the 3rd and 5th corps-d'armée to take the enemy in his right flank should he attempt to make an attack from St. Martino. It was already known to me on the preceding day that the enemy had crossed the Ticino, near Turbigo, and I expected the main attack would be made from that place. The division Cordon, belonging to the 1st corps, had been sent towards Turbigo, and, being attacked there and subsequently at Buffalora, was obliged to retreat.

I ordered Lieutenant-General Count Clam to maintain his position at Magenta, and desired the other corps to advance with all speed.

The attack of the enemy began at noon, and, being superior in force, he succeeded in obtaining possession of the dam of the Naviglio (a canal) and of Ponte di Magenta. He suffered a tremendous loss, but the dams and the intersected ground enabled him to establish himself there (at Ponte di Magenta) at two o'clock. About this time I had gone with my staff to Magenta, and was making my dispositions.

When the foremost line began to give way the division under Lieutenant-General Baron Reischach was ordered to retake Ponte di Magenta. I rode to Robecco to point out to the 3rd corps the way to the enemy's right flank. Shortly after my arrival at Robecco the retaking of Ponte di Magenta and the capture of a rifled gun was announced to me.

The columns of the 3rd corps, which were full of confidence, now advanced. General Ramming led his brigade along the east bank of the Naviglio. The brigade Hartung passed between the canal and Carpeggato, and the brigade Durlfeld followed them as a reserve. General Wotzlar's brigade was directed towards the road, which is in the low ground near the Ticino. While these brigades were advancing, the division under Lieutenant-General Reischach was again repulsed, although it—and more particularly the brigade under General Lebzelter—had gallantly withstood several attacks. The brigade Lebzelter, with the infantry regiment Kaiser at its head, made a splendid attack on Buffalora.

Although the enemy continually brought fresh troops into his line of battle, the appearance of the 3rd corps on his flank at first produced a very good effect. The brigade Hartung, being supported by Major General Durlfeld, several times stormed Ponte Vecchio di Magenta. The position was taken; lost, taken again, and at last remained in the hands of the enemy. The "heaps of corpses" (*Leichen-Massen*) proved the determined courage of both parties.

After several attacks had been made by that gallant regiment King of the Belgians, General Ramming's brigade was obliged to fall back on Robecco, where it remained. Towards evening the 5th corps reached the field of battle, and the brigade of Prince of Hesse made several gallant but ineffectual attempts to prevent the enemy advancing on Magenta. This last place being attacked by a superior force, and also by troops coming from the north, the exhausted troops under Count Clam and Prince Lichtenstein were at last obliged to evacuate it. The division under Lieutenant-General Lillia then advanced and occupied Corbetta, through which place the retreat was to be made.

As the day had begun to close in I had Robecco strongly occupied, and prepared for a fresh attack in the morning of the 5th. The enormous loss of the enemy led us to hope that he was much shaken, and the courage on all occasions displayed by our troops induced us to believe that a renewed attack would be successful.

As we have prisoners belonging to nearly all the regiments of the French army, it must be concluded that all the enemy's reserves were brought into action. On our side the 5th and 6th corps, and a division of the 3rd corps, were not engaged, and, being fresh troops, could turn the scale in our favour. All this I had taken into consideration, and only waited for an account of the exact positions of the troops and their losses in order to make arrangements for renewing the attack.

I now learn that the troops of the 1st and 2nd corps-d'armées, which had suffered most from the first attacks of the enemy, had already moved to the rear, and could not again be brought to the field of battle unless they made a fatiguing march during the night. The troops in question continued their march at three o'clock in the morning, so that they must have reached their destination by the time at which I should have been prepared to send them to the front again. Under such circumstances, it was necessary to make a retreat; and it was my aim to keep the corps which were still ready for action intact, in order that they might protect the others.

Accordingly, at five in the morning, the gallant regiment Grand Duke of Hesse once more stormed Ponte di Magenta, in order to facilitate the retrograde movement. It was the last effort of a brave regiment (says Lieutenant-General Schwartzberg in his report) which on the preceding day had had twenty-five officers wounded, and one staff officer and nine captains killed, without once hesitating to attack, or without displaying irresolution when repulsed.

The enemy having been driven back to Magenta an orderly retreat was made. I believe I can confidently conclude that the enemy, in spite of his superiority, paid a high price for the possession of Magenta, and that he will do your Majesty's army the justice to acknowledge that they did not yield to a brave and numerically superior force until after a heroic contest.

I am not able to give any nearer details concerning the action, as, under the circumstances, timely returns from the different troops could not be received. I believe I am near the truth in saying that we had between 4000 and 5000 killed and wounded, and that the enemy certainly had half as many more. Lieutenant-General Baron Reischach was shot through the hip, and Generals Lebzelter and Durlfeld through the arm.

I will not neglect to forward to your Majesty a more detailed account as soon as the separate reports have come in, and to mention the names of those who particularly distinguished themselves.

GYULAI, Feldzeugmeister.

Head-quarters, Belgiojoso, June 6, 1859.

ENTRY OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND KING VICTOR EMMANUEL INTO MILAN.

Writing from Milan on the 8th inst., the *Times* correspondent thus describes the condition of the Milanese:—

A town intoxicated with joy—this is the aspect of Milan at present. Ever since the entrance of the French yesterday morning the frenzy has continued. I was not here when this happened, but from all one sees now it is easy to imagine what the first sight of the French troops must have caused—those showers of flowers, that clapping of hands, those shouts and hurrahs, in which the Milanese seem far better up than any Italians I have ever heard. The carnival lasted till late in the night, and an illumination was improvised by placing on the balconies all the lights which were inside the apartments. The effect was striking, for it was the illumination of the whole town at the same moment—so spontaneous and sudden that it showed better than anything else how united the Milanese are in feeling, at any rate at this moment.

But it was this morning that the excitement and frenzy attained their culminating point. At eight o'clock the Emperor and the King made their entry into the town. It would have been a pardonable vanity if the two Sovereigns had made their triumphal entry into the Italian capital of the

enemy with all the pomp which such an entry admits. Well, not only was no advantage taken of such an opportunity, but every showing off was studiously avoided. Nobody knew up to the last moment when the entry was to take place, and an early hour was chosen in order not to leave the people time to prepare the reception. No troops preceded, giving notice beforehand that the moment was approaching. No splendid uniforms or gaudy carriages. It was simply the entry of two commanders at the head of a body of their troops. They came from the last station, Bobbiate, which is about three leagues distant, dusty and hot; a small body of cavalry and Guides preceded and closed up the rear. In the midst the two Sovereigns, the King of Sardinia in the middle of the road, and the Emperor to his right, both followed by their staff. The shortest road was chosen to pass through the town to the Villa Bonaparte, which is near the Gardini Publici; but it was all in vain. The news of their arrival spread with the quickness of lightning, and was made patent by one frantic shout of joy, with which I might almost say the whole town gave vent to its feelings; the thousands who were already thronging the streets began with one impulse to hurry in the direction from which the shout first arose. The scene itself, while the two Sovereigns actually passed, it is impossible to describe. Imagine the madness of enthusiasm, the whole heart of a people poured out before those who had delivered it from long thralldom. Such may have been the reception of those demigods of old, after killing some wild monster which had desolated the world. Not an eye remained tearless, and proud must have been the moment for both. One such moment is almost sufficient to repay for all the cares, sacrifices, and risks, without which a great work like theirs cannot be accomplished, and necessary, too, are such moments, for they give strength for new efforts. All the outward decorations disappeared before the greeting of the people; the flowers, so long prepared for the occasion, were almost forgotten in the emotion of the moment, and fell often long before those had passed for whom they had been intended. For the first time I saw emotion pierce through that mysterious and impenetrable countenance of the Emperor—he would have been more than a man had it been otherwise.

PROCLAMATIONS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The following important addresses of the French Emperor to his army and the people of Italy have been issued:—

PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers,—A month ago, confident in efforts of diplomacy, I still hoped for the maintenance of peace, when suddenly the invasion of Piedmont by the Austrian troops called us to arms. We were not ready. Men, horses, matériel, and supplies were wanting, and we had, in order to assist our allies, to pass in small divisions beyond the Alps before an enemy formidable and prepared beforehand. The danger was great; the energy of the nation and your courage supplied all; France has again found her old virtues, and, united in one feeling and for one object, it has shown the power of her resources and the strength of her patriotism. It is now only ten days since operations commenced, and the Piedmontese territory has been already cleared of its invaders. The allied army has fought four combats, and gained a decisive victory, which has opened to it the gates of the capital of Lombardy. You have put more than 35,000 Austrians hors de combat, taken seventeen cannon, two colours, and 8000 prisoners; but all is not terminated; you will have more struggles to support and obstacles to overcome. I rely on you. Courage, then, brave soldiers of the army of Italy. Your forefathers from above contemplate you with pride.

Given at head-quarters, Milan, 8th of June.

NAPOLEON.

PROCLAMATION TO THE ITALIANS.

The fortune of war conducts me this day to the capital of Lombardy. I will tell you why I am here. When Austria attacked Piedmont unjustly, I resolved to sustain my ally, the King of Sardinia. Honour and the interests of France made this my duty. Your enemies, who are my enemies, have endeavoured to diminish the universal sympathy which exists throughout Europe for your cause, by trying to make it be believed that I am only carrying on this war for personal ambition, or to enlarge the territory of France. If there are men who do not understand their epoch, I am not of this number. In the enlightened state of public opinion we are greater to-day by that moral influence that we exercise than by barren conquests, and this moral influence I follow with pride in contributing to render free one of the most beautiful parts of Europe. Your approval has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with a preconceived plan of dispossessing its Sovereigns, nor of imposing upon you my own will. My army will only occupy themselves with two things—to combat your enemies and to maintain internal order. I will place no obstacle in the way of a free manifestation of your legitimate wishes. Providence sometimes favours nations, like individuals, in giving them occasion to rise suddenly to greatness, but it is on the condition that they know how to profit by it. Profit, then, by the fortune which is afforded you. Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realised if you show yourselves worthy of it. Unite, then, in one sole object—the enfranchisement of your country. Form a military organisation. Haste, all of you, to place yourselves under the flag of King Victor Emmanuel, who has already so nobly shown you the path of honour. Remember that without discipline there is no army; and, animated with the sacred fire of justice, be nothing to-day but soldiers. To-morrow you will be free citizens of a great country.

Done at the Imperial quarters at Milan, the 8th of June, 1859.

NAPOLEON.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is the proclamation of the King of Sardinia to the people of Lombardy:—

People of Lombardy,—The success of the liberating arms brings me among you. National right being restored, your wishes confirm your union with my kingdom—a union founded on the guarantees of civilised society. The temporary form which I this day give to the Government is required by the necessities of war. Independence once secured, your minds will be tranquillised, your souls will be animated with wisdom, and a free and permanent Government will then be formed. People of Lombardy, the Subalpine (Piedmontese) have made, and are still making, great sacrifices for our common country; our army, which receives into its ranks many brave volunteers of our provinces and of other parts of Italy, has already given splendid proofs of valour, victoriously fighting for the national cause. The Emperor of the French, our generous ally, worthy of the name and genius of Napoleon, in taking the command of the heroic army of that great nation, has resolved to free Italy, from the Alps to the Adriatic. You, vying with each other in making sacrifices, will second this magnanimous resolve on the field of battle; you will show yourselves worthy of the destiny which Italy is henceforward called upon to fulfil after centuries of sorrow.

From the head-quarters at Milan, June 9.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

BATTLE OF MELEGNANO—RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

An account (non official) has been received of the engagement at Melegnano. It is as follows:—

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.—Private letters have been received from Milan to the 9th inst. respecting the battle of Melegnano. On the arrival of an Austrian division from Pavia the fight began at midday. The enemy was strongly entrenched in the cemetery and in a farmhouse. Our troops, under General Ladmirault, attacked these positions. Our left wing took the château, and then fell upon the village. The Austrians, being outflanked, withdrew and barricaded themselves in the private houses. The Zouaves sustained a murderous hand-to-hand conflict and drove out the enemy. The right wing of our army, under General Forey, was not required to assist in the battle. Colonel Paulze-Ivoi was killed, and 500 Zouaves were put hors de combat. The Austrians, who were 30,000, suffered a loss of 1500 killed and wounded, and 1200 prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours. At eleven p.m. a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, intending to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

Two Austrian despatches mention this battle, among other facts. Both the despatches are official:—

VIENNA, Sunday Evening.—Benedek's corps was again attacked at Melegnano on the 9th. Loss, between 200 and 300 men. The total loss at Palestro, May 31, was 15 officers and 513 men killed; 1 General, 23 officers, and 878 men wounded; and 6 officers and 774 missing. Garibaldi's corps threatens the Southern Tyrol, from Val Canonica, Val Trompia, and Bagolino. It is reported that the French fleet in the Adriatic received powerful reinforcements yesterday, and it is expected that a landing of troops will soon be attempted on the coast between Venice and Trieste. It is not positively known where General Gyulai's head-quarters now are, but probably at Mantua.

VERONA, June 10 (via Vienna).—On the 8th of June General Urban, at Canonica, and the 8th corps-d'armée, at Melegnano, were engaged in sanguinary fights. The enemy, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrian army has, therefore, passed the Adda in good order, and is nearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken, and they are longing for a decisive battle.

VIENNA, Monday.—The official detailed report of the affair of Melegnano and the evacuation of Piacenza has been published. The figures of the report show that in the conflict of Melegnano the French force was greatly superior to ours, and that the enemy's loss was considerable. Our retreat was effected in perfect order. General Boer was killed, and numerous officers died heroic deaths. The report further states that the evacuation of Piacenza was performed in connection with the movements of the army on the 9th and 10th inst. The greater part of the cannon was loaded on board vessels and towed away by steam, and the few which remained were spiked. Besides the forts and blockhouses two arches of the bridge over the Trebbia have been blown up. Pizzighetone has also been evacuated with similar precautions, and in perfect order.

One of the telegrams given above mentions the Austrian retreat across the Adda. We now learn that the French have also crossed that river, without striking a blow. The rapid and repeated successes of the allies have compelled the Austrians to abandon Pavia, Piacenza, Ancona, and Bologna. In the hurry of their retreat from

Piacenza they abandoned a great number of cannon, and magazines full of provisions and ammunition. An Austrian despatch states that the walls and citadel have been blown up. The *Patrie* says that the Austrians have completely evacuated the States of the Church, including even Ferrara. After the departure of the Austrians from Bologna a popular demonstration took place, expressing the sense of the public in favour of the national cause.

According to a Turin telegram of the 10th, General Garibaldi occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and then, having learned that 1500 Austrians were coming from Brescia, sent a detachment to meet them, which, though inconsiderable in number, nevertheless beat the enemy.

CONTINUED RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

The following telegrams have been received from Turin:—

TURIN, Monday.—The Austrians evacuated Reggio and Brescello last night, and were also making preparations to evacuate the other parts of Modena. A deputation from Modena had arrived at Turin.

TURIN, Tuesday.—The Austrians are in full retreat in the direction of the River Oglio. The bridges over the Adda and other rivers have been destroyed by means of mines. They have also evacuated Pizzighetone after having burned the bridge, and thrown their guns, war material, and ammunition into the water. Cremona and Brescia are free. A numerous body of Austrians appear to be assembling at Monte Chiaro. A part of the Piedmontese army has crossed the Adda at Vaprio and Canonica. Bergamo and Lodi have proclaimed their union with Piedmont. The damage done by the Austrians to the fortifications of Piacenza is of little importance.

TURIN, Wednesday.—The Austrians are retreating from the Oglio, and the armies of the allies continue to advance. The Austrian corps-d'armée which had left Ancona for Pesaro has directed its course towards the Lower Po, to join the troops in the provinces of Venice. It is not yet certain that Ancona has been entirely evacuated by the Austrian troops. Modena and Brescello are free. Forlì, Faenza, Imola, and the other municipalities of Romagna have pronounced in favour of the national cause.

The official *Wiener Zeitung*, published on Tuesday, contains the following announcement:—"The Emperor will forthwith assume the immediate command-in-chief, and has ordered a new position for the army, which will be taken up in the best manner possible."

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

The following despatch has been received by the French Government:—

Grand Head-quarters, Cassano, June 13, six p.m.—Yesterday, June 12, the Emperor removed his head-quarters to Gorgonzola. In the afternoon his Majesty caused a bridge of boats to be thrown over the Adda in his presence at Cassano, and at the same time the bridges cut by the enemy were repaired. The Adda, swollen by the late storm, had acquired a force and a rapidity which rendered the operation more difficult without endangering its success. Here, as on the Sesia and the Ticino, the pontoon-men, under the energetic direction of General Lebeuf, acquired new titles to the gratitude of the army. Scarcely had the bridges been laid when the army began its movement, which will be terminated to-morrow. The Sardinian army passed the river opposite Vaprio. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell in torrents, and which the troops had to endure for some days past, the health of the army is very satisfactory, and the soldier has lost none of his gaiety. The weather is setting in fine.

THE COMING OPERATIONS.

The *Nord* of Wednesday says:—"The second series of the military operations of the allied armies are being pushed on with great vigour. They will be simultaneously commenced by sea and land. We shall see if the Austrians will be more fortunate behind their fortresses than upon the rivers of Italy and in open field. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia will put all their troops in movement in order to invest the Austrian fortresses. Prince Napoleon, with the force under his command, will proceed without delay towards the Lesser Po, to support the movements of the right wing of the French army. Besides the muskets abandoned by the Austrians, the people of Italy receive from the French and Sardinian arsenals a great number of arms of precision, to enable them to take part in the war of independence, and to defend themselves if again threatened."

WAR NOTES.

Friday week's *Gazette* publishes the official notification relative to the blockade of the port of Venice, as well as of its outlets, by a French squadron.

It is stated that the provisions which fell into the hands of the allies in Milan, Piacenza, Pavia, Lodi, &c., are sufficient to feed their armies for six weeks.

Among the wounded in the personal staff alongside the Emperor of the French is Edgar Ney, son of the great Marshal.

Large reinforcements are about to be dispatched from France to Italy, and part of them have commenced their march. It is said that in all 50,000 fresh troops will join the French army.

A communication from Turin of the 9th announces that the *Milan Gazette* is now received in that city, and that it has become a Liberal journal. It no longer bears the impression of the two-headed eagle at the top of its columns.

When the coffin containing the body of General Espinasse was carried on board the steam-frigate which conveyed it to France, the deck was crowded with Austrian prisoners. On a sign from their officers, they all fell into line, and by their attitude, in the absence of arms, rendered military honours to the mortal remains of their brave adversary.

The *Gazette* of Friday week contains a notice issued by the Prussian Government prohibiting the exportation of horned cattle and all animals used for food from certain provinces of Prussia.

It is said that most of the volunteers composing the troops now fighting under General Garibaldi are the officers and men who were organised and brought to so high a state of military efficiency in the British Italian Legion, when commanded by Colonel Burnaby, of the Grenadier Guards.

A funeral service to the memory of General Espinasse and his Aide-de-Camp was celebrated at Novara on the 7th. General Louvray and a few French soldiers remaining in that town, as also the Intendant-General of the province and the delegated council, were present at the ceremony.

The Duke of Modena has published a decree declaring that before ordering a forced loan—which extreme step, he asserts, would much afflict his heart—he wishes to try a voluntary one. The sum required is one million of Italian lire.

The *Opinione* announces that no sooner had the Austrian troops evacuated Pavia than the population hoisted the Sardinian colours with vociferous cheers.

The Duchess of Parma took her departure on the 9th, leaving the government of the duchy to the municipality, and releasing the troops from their oath of fidelity. The municipality has named a commission, and dispatched a deputation to the King of Sardinia, requesting him to take on himself the government of the country.

A "Field Officer" writes as follows to the *Daily News*:—"Among those who died gloriously at Magenta was General Clerc. I knew him in the Crimea, when he was a Colonel of Zouaves; and I will venture to assert that a more skillful soldier, a more courteous gentleman, did not adorn the French army. He was respected by his men to an extent I have rarely seen equalled. They admired his professional talents; they loved his manly and generous character. He has now fallen in a great cause, amid the blaze of victory. I am sure he would have desired no other termination to his noble career. I mourn for this gallant Frenchman, and I ask you to publish an expression of my sorrow, in order that our neighbours may learn that there are still some Englishmen left to whom the friendships formed in front of the Russian cannon remain dear."

PRINCE METTERNICH, Duke of Portella, died at Vienna on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock. The deceased Prince was born at Ceblentz, on the 15th of May, 1773, and was consequently in his 87th year. The funeral of the Prince took place on Wednesday afternoon.

PRINCE CHARLES OF BAVARIA has just made a morganatic marriage with Madame Holken, widow of an author, and she has been created Baroness de Frankenberg; and Prince Louis, eldest son of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, has married Mlle. Mouthe, an actress, who has been created Baroness de Waldsee. The Prince, who is the brother of the Empress of Austria, has renounced his birthright in favour of his brother Prince Charles Theodore.

IN COSTA RICA, President Mora has been re-elected without any opposition for ten years longer.

A private watchman in Liverpool was on Sunday smoking his pipe at the window of some new buildings in Devonshire-place, Everton, which he had been engaged to watch, when he fell asleep, and, falling to the ground, sustained such severe injuries that he died on Monday.

LITERATURE.

THE TWO PATHS. By JOHN RUSKIN, M.A. Smith, Elder, and Co. Such is the mysterious title under which Mr. Ruskin publishes a collection of five rather discursive lectures, delivered in the course of last year at the Kensington Museum, at Manchester, Bradford, Lyons Inn (to the members of the Architectural Association), and Tunbridge Wells, and respectively treating of "The Deteriorative Power of Conventional Art over Nations," "The Unity of Art," "Modern Manufacture and Design," "The Influence of Imagination in Architecture," and "The Work of Iron, in Nature, Art, and Policy." The two paths, in art, lead in opposite directions—viz., one "to the Olive Mountains; one to the Vale of the Salt Sea." How to find these paths, and determine the one from the other, who shall be able? There are none can do it, Mr. Ruskin modestly assures us, except under his guidance; for he alone knows right from wrong, and is right in all he says and does; and when he seems to the ignorant—that is, to all the rest of the world but himself—to be most wrong, he is most right. "Whenever," indeed, says Mr. Ruskin, "the reader is entirely shocked by what I say, he may be assured that every word is true;" for, "knowing that it must offend him, I should not have ventured to say it without certainty of its truth." And this is reasonable enough, when the reader reflects that any such assertion "is not a matter of opinion, but a matter of ascertainable fact, such as I never assert till I have ascertained;" therefore who shall presume to intrude an opinion in opposition to any dictum vouchsafed by me (Ruskin), seeing that "I am an entirely safe guide in art-judgment, and that simply as the necessary result of my having given the labour of life to the determination of facts, rather than to the following of feelings and theories."

This is a magnificent position asserted by the great art-oracle—and who shall dare gainsay it? Not we. We bow in silence and all humility before "Sir Oracle." True, captious men might be found to inquire how it must "necessarily" follow that because a man had "given the labour of life to the determination of facts"—that is, the acquisition of knowledge—he should attain the command of facts—knowledge beyond all the rest of the world. But the answer is at once palpable to the right-minded. Ruskin is gifted by nature beyond all other men, many of whom, older than he, have only muddled on in the dark, verifying, in all humility, the saying of the philosopher of old "The more I know, the more I know I know nothing;" and that other more homely saying, that "there is no fool like an old fool." Yes, Ruskin as he increases in years and experience, can assert—and what he asserts is "certainly true"—that the more he knows the more he knows he knows everything, and has nothing left to learn; and that the older he gets the wiser he gets, as if by inspiration, for who on earth is there to teach him anything?

Yet Ruskin is sometimes inconsistent with himself, or seemeth so; he sayeth one thing to-day, and another to-morrow; but woe to the simple reader who should dare to take him upon what he says without knowing what he means; and are there not many such? Though he say, or seemeth to say, to-day, that a thing is black, and to-morrow that it is white, who shall dare dispute that he is right both to-day and to-morrow, and that the thing verily is black and white, or seemeth so, in accordance with his will and pleasure? Mr. Ruskin graciously condescends to admit that he sometimes makes mistakes in little matters, and glories in it, seeing that it is the prerogative of genius alone to do so. "But mistakes of this kind are honest, enthusiastic mistakes—are never harmful, because they are always made in a true direction, falls (sic) forward on the road, not into the ditch beside it; and they are sure to be corrected by the next comer;" which, being interpreted, means that, led by exalted genius, you will be constantly alternating between right and wrong, with an even chance which you will be when you leave off. There is pleasant excitement in all this, very unlike the dull routine of ordinary plodders; and when these make but one mistake, woe betide them;—for "the blunt and dead mistakes made by too many writers on art, mistakes of sheer inattention and want of sympathy, are mortal." Let us accept this and all that follows it reverently, and be thankful, even though we understand it not. For be we assured that "the entire purpose of a great thinker may be difficult to fathom, and we may, over and over again, be more or less mistaken in guessing at his meaning; but the real, profound—nay, quite bottomless and unmistakable—mistake is the fool's thought—that he had no meaning."

But, to be serious, enough of such overweening assumption, such impertinent egotism, such nonsensical jargon. We will venture, in defiance of all his empty bombast and impudent denunciation, to investigate, as we have heretofore done on various occasions, some of this writer's assertions on matters of art, more especially with a view of estimating his pretensions as an authority, and testing his claims to consistency, even in erroneous assertion.

It is nothing surprising that a man gifted by nature as Mr. Ruskin supposes himself to be, and despising the works and opinions of others as he takes pride in doing, should have read very little about his chosen subjects of investigation. This indeed appears to have been the case with our author; and, as a consequence, when he happens to fall upon some passage in the writings of others which tickles his fancy, he announces it with pompous exultation, as if it were something entirely new to the world. Thus, in his lecture at Manchester on "The Unity of Art," speaking of Velasquez, he says:—

The testimony of Reynolds to Velasquez is very striking. I take it from some fragments which have just been published by Mr. William Cotton—precious fragments—of Reynolds's diaries, which I chanced upon luckily as I was coming down here; for I was going to take Velasquez's testimony alone, and then fell upon this testimony of Reynolds to Velasquez, written most fortunately in Reynolds's own hand: you may see the manuscript. "What we are all," said Reynolds, "attempting to do with great labour, Velasquez does at once." Just think what is implied when a man of the enormous power and facility that Reynolds had says he was "trying to do with great labour" what Velasquez "did at once."

Now, any one without much book knowledge of art reading this passage would imagine that Mr. Ruskin was the propounder of a wonderful discovery; whereas the remark of Reynolds about Velasquez quoted by him has been printed over and over again. The curious reader may find it, for instance, in that extremely scarce work, Cunningham's "Lives of British Painters," in the memoir of Reynolds, vol. i., p. 292.

And further as to "the unity of art," Mr. Ruskin—who has denounced and ridiculed Murillo and Rembrandt, and Raphael and Correggio, and has declared that all the productions of the Dutch school ought to be collected in one building and burned—now asserts that "there have only yet appeared in the world three schools of perfect art"—viz., "the Athenian, Florentine, and Venetian;" and he names Titian (rightly enough) as representing the Venetian and Raphael the Florentine! So, of the English school, he lays down that (excluding living artists) "we have had only five real painters"—Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hogarth, Richard Wilson, and Turner;—utterly condemning Wilkie and Constable, which latter was "nothing more than an industrious and innocent amateur, blundering his way to a superficial expression of one or two popular aspects of common nature." And even of his chosen quintette Gainsborough was "imperfectly educated as a painter, not having brought out all his powers;" whilst with respect to Wilson, in reference to some former expressed opinions of him, he says, in a note, that his reader "must be careful to distinguish blame, however strongly expressed, of some special fault or error in a true painter from these general statements of inferiority or worthlessness. Thus he will find me continually laughing at Wilson's tree-painting, not because Wilson could not paint, but because he had never looked at a tree."

Again, he says:—"Readers who are using my 'Elements of Drawing' may be surprised at my saying here that Tintoret may lead them wrong, while at page 345 of the 'Elements' he is one of the six men named as being always right." And this apparent paradox he explains as follows:—

It is not only possible, but a frequent condition of human action, to do right and be right—yet so as to mislead other people if they rashly imitate the thing done. For there are many rights which are not absolutely, but relatively, right—right only for that person to do under those circumstances, not for this person to do under other circumstances.

Thus it stands between Titian and Tintoret. Titian is always absolutely right. You may imitate him with entire security that you are doing the best thing that can possibly be done for the purpose in hand. Tintoret is always relatively right—relatively to his own aims and peculiar powers. But you must quite understand Tintoret before you can be sure what his

aim was, and why he was then right in doing what would not be right always. If, however, you take the pains thus to understand him, he becomes entirely instructive and exemplary, just as Titian is; and, therefore, I have placed him among those who are "always right," and you can only study him rightly with that reverence for him.

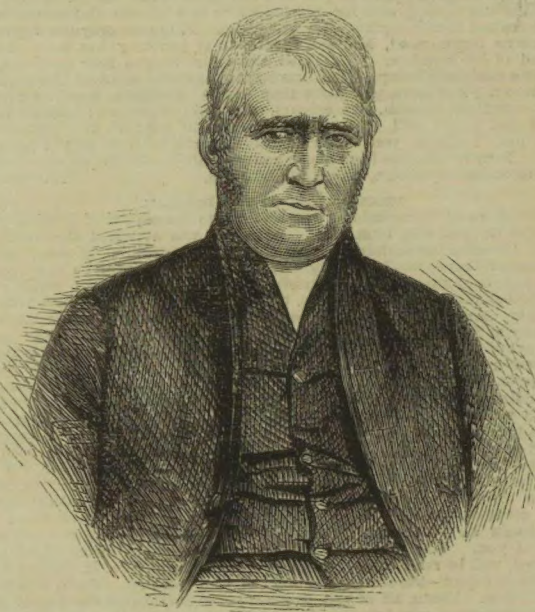
Then the artists who are named as "admitting question of right and wrong" are those who, from some mischance of circumstance or shortcoming in their education, do not always do right, even with relation to their own aims and powers.

Take for example the quality of imperfection in drawing form. There are many pictures of Tintoret in which the trees are drawn with a few curved flourishes of the brush instead of leaves. That is (absolutely) wrong. If you copied the trees as a model, you would be going very wrong indeed. But it is relatively, and for Tintoret's purposes, right. In the nature of the superficial work you will find there must have been a cause for it. Somebody, perhaps, wanted the picture in a hurry to fill a dark corner. Tintoret good-naturedly did all he could—painted the figures tolerably—had five minutes left only for the trees when the servant came. "Let him wait another five minutes." And this is the best foliage we can do in the time. Entirely, admirably, unsurpassably right, under the conditions. Titian would not have worked under them, but Tintoret was kinder and humbler; yet he may lead you wrong if you don't understand him.

Of all which, and much more in this infallible writer's statements, we make bold to observe that it may be "relatively right"—that is relatively to his capacity for art-judgment, and relatively to his own opinions, more especially his own exalted opinion of himself and his acquirements; but that at the same time, in every other point of view, it is "absolutely wrong," and absurd to boot. Mr. Ruskin's writings have been eagerly sought and read by many who, as he constantly takes pleasure in informing us, do not understand them:—the very fact of his having so numerous a clientele is evidence of the strong desire amongst a numerous portion of the public for instruction in art; whilst the complacency with which his dogmas are received by them is a proof of how much they still stand in need of it.

ENGLAND AND HER SOLDIERS. By HARRIET MARTINEAU, Smith and Elder.

This is a very suggestive book. It is a sanitary history of the British Army, dating from the expedition to Walcheren, and including the Crimean War. The materials, it is stated, are for the most part contained in the reports of various commissions, and in the evidence on which their reports are based. The statistical statements are



THE LATE JOSEPH STURGE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY C. R. ROBBINS, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

illustrated by diagrams showing the sanitary state of the Army during the war with Russia. The subject matter is divided into sections, which treat of losses in our Army by accident and disease in our Birman and European wars; of the destruction hitherto caused among our troops by mismanagement; and of the means which should be taken for their preservation henceforth. With considerable minuteness the causes of those misfortunes from diseases which have from time to time occurred to our troops are traced and depicted; contrasts are drawn between civil and military hygiene; who is responsible for what has happened is denoted; what is wanted is indicated; and the probable, or rather certain, effects of reform are pointed out. The amount of military mortality, totally independent of death by the sword, which is here shown to have taken place in our armies is perfectly startling. In ordinary barrack life at home, as contradistinguished from active service in war, simply from the system of clothing, lodging, and feeding the men, more than four soldiers died to one man in the position of labourer or artisan in any ordinarily healthy district in England in the fifteen years from 1839 to 1853. During that time of peace 58,000 of our soldiers died, of whom 44,500 died, to a great extent, from mismanagement, and, as it were, by becoming soldiers, instead of remaining among those who lived and flourished under ordinary influences. Enough, and more than enough, is here shown that something more than bit-by-bit reform is required; and that a complete organisation, by means of which the health of the Army is to be preserved, is indispensable. Any mode by which it can be generally known that the casualties of actual warfare are a mere trifle in comparison with the mortality arising from preventable disease, and that the means of preserving a certain average of life and health in the Army are well ascertained, must be of service towards attaining the accomplishment of an entirely new system.

THE ROMANCE OF THE RANKS. By T. W. J. CONNOLLY. Longmans.

The author of this book is favourably known to the reading public by his "History of the Royal Sappers and Miners." Mr. Connolly is a Quartermaster in the Royal Engineers, and has had a long and varied experience of military life in a corps which is of necessity composed in every rank of intelligent men. His opportunities of seeing life in many phases have been duly availed of, and the result appears in the volumes before us. Although possessing a military title, the book is by no means confined to the relation of anecdotes and adventures of soldiers, but is interspersed with episodes and social incidents of almost every class of society. The contents are as varied as they are numerous, and none of the narratives are otherwise than brief. Apart from any intrinsic merits which the book may possess in itself, it ought to be welcomed as an indication of the existence of a valuable class of men in the ranks of our Army.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF MILITARY TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE IN TURKEY AND PERSIA. By ROBERT MACDONALD. A. and C. Black.

This is another contribution to literature from the same source as the work above noticed, the author being an ex-sergeant of the Rifle Brigade, who undertakes to give to the world a sketch of a somewhat chequered life. The writer, from a very early age, was desirous of entering on a military life—his aspirations were gratified by his joining the Rifle Brigade, but not until long after peace had prevailed in Europe. His promotion to the rank of sergeant was rapid; and in 1831 he was selected, with seven other rifle sergeants, to be sent out to Persia on a particular service—that is, to be employed in drilling the soldiers of the Shah. His journey through the East, and what he did and what he saw in Persia, are simply but graphically narrated, and are on the whole well worth perusing, being the result of shrewd observation and ready perception. An addendum in the shape of "A Few Suggestions on the Subject of Recruiting and Improving the Army" gives us a very practical view of a very important question, and one which is at this moment likely to force itself on our attention.

JOSEPH STURGE.

MR. JOSEPH STURGE died somewhat suddenly, from disease of the heart, on the 14th ult., at his house at Edgbaston, Birmingham. He was the second son of Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Ellerton, Gloucestershire, and was born on the 2nd of August, 1793. Mr. Sturge was first established in business at Bewdley, and he afterwards settled at Birmingham, where, and at Gloucester, he continued, in partnership with his brother, to carry on business until his death. He married, first, in 1834, Eliza, daughter of James Cropper, of Liverpool; and secondly, in 1836, Hannah, daughter of Barnard Dickinson, of Coalbrook Dale, by which latter lady, who survives him, he leaves a son and four daughters. Joseph Sturge was a worthy member of that respected sect the Society of Friends, whose constant exertions in the cause of social virtue and freedom have proved of such immense benefit to this country. The abrogation of slavery, the inculcation of temperance, and preservation of peace were, through life, the main and unceasing objects of Mr. Sturge's public career. It was his interview, in 1848, with the Provisional Government of France, and especially with its illustrious members, Lamartine and Arago, that secured the decree which, to the honour of that temporary rule, abolished slavery throughout the French colonies. Mr. Sturge was a staunch friend and supporter of the Anti-Corn-law League from its earliest formation. One of the last most-known and remarkable incidents of Mr. Sturge's public life was his visit to the Emperor of Russia, in February, 1854, when, true to the maintenance of peace among men, he went, in company with his friends Mr. Pease, M.P., and Mr. Charlton, as a deputation from the Society of Friends, to present a remonstrance, on religious grounds, against the war. An account of this singular journey, with an Engraving of the interview with the Emperor, appeared at the time in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. In politics Mr. Sturge was what may fairly be called an advanced Liberal. He was an advocate of manhood suffrage, of the removal of all religious and civil disabilities, and of complete freedom of commerce. On these principles Mr. Sturge contested Birmingham in 1844, but was defeated by a considerable majority. He was afterwards a candidate for Nottingham and Leeds, where also he was defeated, but by narrow majorities. Although some of Mr. Sturge's opinions were greatly at variance with those held by the majority of his countrymen, yet the perfect simplicity of his character, his high honour, his sterling honesty in every relation of public and private life, and his readiness to concede to others the same freedom of action and the same purity of motive that he claimed for himself, all contributed to ensure him the respect and regard of every person who knew him. This sentiment of regard his beneficence deepened into attachment. His ear was never deaf nor his hand closed against any tale of distress. It is on these aspects of his character, in harmony with the good of all sects and parties, that the mind loves best to dwell. We conclude this brief account of Mr. Sturge with the closing sentence of a tribute to his memory in *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*:—"If our space permitted, we could say much more of one the half of whose virtues will never become known, but whose kindly nature was widely and warmly appreciated even by those who knew little of him, and whose quick active step, cheerful voice, and genial smile will long be missed by those amongst whom his busy, useful, self-denying life was passed."

HANDEL.

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL, the most illustrious of musicians, died on the 13th of April, 1759. The centenary anniversary of his death has already been celebrated in various parts of his native country; and in this, his adopted country, it is about to be commemorated with a grandeur to which every other celebration must yield. Next week, as all our musical readers know, the great Handel Festival, so long anticipated, takes place at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; and we now endeavour to gratify them by devoting a portion of this Paper to some particulars respecting this great man, with a few pictorial representations of objects connected with his memory.

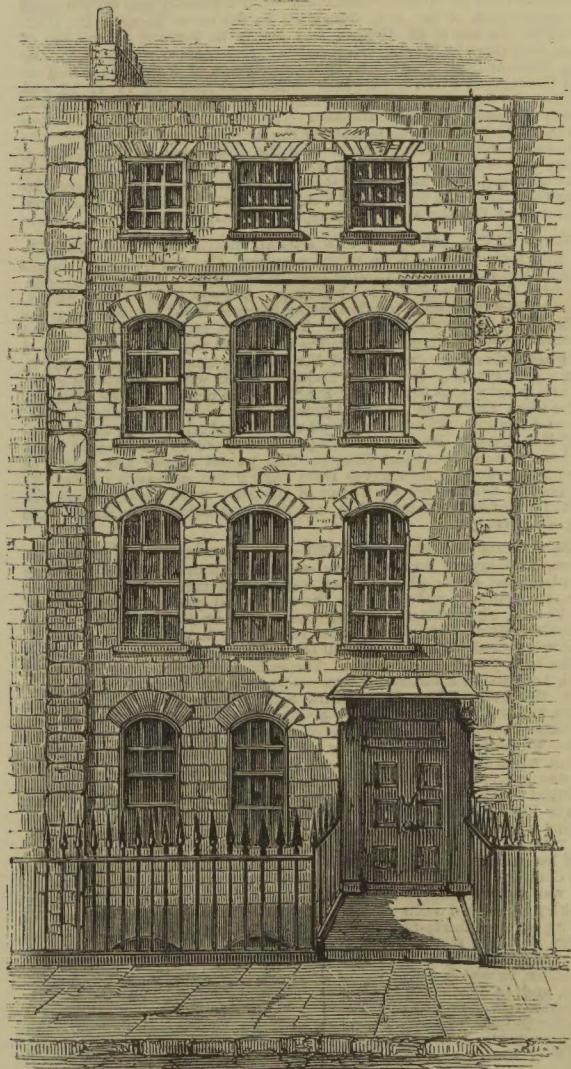
Handel's biography has been given a thousand times; and it is sufficient at present to remind our musical readers, very briefly, of a few of the leading particulars of his life. He was born on the 24th of February, 1685, at Halle, in Saxony. Like many other great musicians, his genius was precocious; and, at seven years old, the bent of his mind showed itself to be so irresistible that his father, who had destined him for the law, was constrained to yield to it, and to give the boy a musical education. His progress was rapid. At nineteen he presided at the harpsichord in the Hamburg Opera House; he then went to Italy, where he produced several operas, and laid the foundation of his fame as a dramatic composer. On his return he resided for some time at Hanover; and in 1710 he arrived in England, at the age of five-and-twenty. This was the greatest event not only in his life, but in our English musical history. He began by writing for our Italian stage. His first opera, "Rinaldo," was produced in February, 1711; and, though sneered at by the literati and wits of the time, was received with acclamations by the public. From that time to the year 1737 he was chiefly occupied in the composition of that long series of Italian operas which, though they have now disappeared from the stage, are filled with beauties that can never die. During this period of his life he suffered great reverses and calamities. He became involved in the feuds of the fashionable world which led to the establishment of two rival opera-houses; and so unfortunate was his management of one of them that he lost all the savings of his earlier years. His mind and body gave way under the pressure of his misfortunes. He fell into a state of depression almost amounting to insanity, and he had a stroke of palsy. A short visit to the Continent restored his health and spirits, and he returned to London in November, 1737, resolved to abandon the Opera, and pursue another career. The result of this resolution was the creation of those mighty works which have made his name immortal.

He had already composed, at long intervals, three oratorios, "Esther," "Athalia," and "Deborah." In pursuance of his new plan he produced "Saul" and "Israel in Egypt"—both performed in 1739. His next work was the greatest of them all—"The Messiah." He was then suffering from the effects of a hostile and malicious cabal. Some of his pieces were coldly received; and he resolved to try the fortune of his new oratorio at Dublin. It was accordingly performed, for the first time, for the benefit of a charitable institution in that city on the 27th of March, 1742, and received by the Irish public with transports of delight. After a residence of several months in Dublin, Handel returned to London; and, for some years afterwards, brought out in quick succession the rest of his oratorios. But though "The Messiah" was more and more favourably received, yet his other oratorios were generally so poorly attended as often not to defray his expenses; and so blind were the English public to the merits of their illustrious musician that the heavy cost attending these performances not only exhausted his funds, but actually rendered him a bankrupt. This circumstance, so disgraceful to the nation, occurred in 1745. He retrieved his affairs, however, and when he died, fourteen years afterwards, he was in affluent circumstances. In his latter years he lost his sight, but this did not diminish his power as a performer on the organ. To the last he presided at that instrument during the performance of his oratorios; introducing between the acts concertos and extempore pieces which he played with all his wonted strength and energy. His last appearance in public was on the 6th of April, 1759. Seven days afterwards he was dead.

Handel is, perhaps, the greatest musician the world has ever seen; but the musical result of his life is a great peculiarity, arising from the circumstances in which he was thrown. First, he was a Lutheran organist. The Lutheran organist is real, earnest, rough, hard, and unpolished; but, with all this, there is the truth, and a desire to deal with solemn things in the best and most upright manner. The Lutheran anthem was not the Roman mass, the Lutheran voluntary on the organ was no Italian interlude on that instrument. Secondly, Handel was composer to the theatre: here he was obliged to think of human nature, and deal with music in a way best adapted to affect the human frame. In the Lutheran Church he had dealt with abstract music—music built upon the logic and syntax of sounds, the sculpture of tone, all form and no colour. Theatrical music has equally its forms, but they are short, contrasted, clear, intelligible on the instant. In abstract music the pleasure results from the piece, as a whole, without reference to the words; but in theatrical music the gratification arises from the constant

sense of the appropriate union of music with the words and actions of the scene; there is no time to think, no time to explain. In this situation Handel learned to be the ready and practical man—to write what people could sing, what people could play, what people could understand, and what people liked. Thirdly, he was a teacher of Royal personages—Queens, Princes, and Princesses, Cardinals, Dukes, Earls and their Countesses, besides the greatest and most distinguished singers of the day. In this situation he saw what had been done for music in the various Courts of Europe, and he acquired a facility in expressing his ideas in the most elegant and effective manner. Hence he was always so clear that no one can ever mistake his meaning. Hence the simplicity of his form. He never hunts an idea to death, but constantly passes on to something fresh; and, from this peculiarity, his music is even now full of interest. Fourthly, he became a second time church composer, but of music not to be sung in a church, but in a theatre. It was the "new grand oratorio," and "the sacred oratorio," which the newspaper the next day described as "this elegant entertainment, gave the most entire satisfaction to a crowded and polite auditory;" and it was "The Messiah," with a concerto on the organ, or the "Samson," with two concertos. Nor was it music composed for Kings and Cardinals, as the Roman mass, but it was the portraiture of religious subjects, addressed to the religious mind of Protestant England, now in the forms of abstract music, now in the forms of theatrical music, and lastly in the deep and strong expression of the artist himself. Fifthly, as Handel was manager and paymaster, everything he did pointed more or less to the money question. His music was not written to please himself, or to please artists, but to satisfy the wants of human nature; to please the general mind of a public always craving something new, and something it could understand. Hence the secret of Handel's variety, Handel's intensity, Handel's irregularity, Handel's lucidity, his plagiarism, his long form, his short form, and his no form at all.

Although great care was taken to record the features of Handel, it would seem none of his portraits can be said to be altogether like him. Thornhill, Kyte, Denner, Wolfand, Hudson, Grafton, and other distinguished artists exercised their skill in transferring his lineaments to canvas. The portrait by Thornhill is in the possession of Mr. Ellerton; that by Kyte is with Mr. Keith Milnes; Denner's portrait is with the Sacred Harmonic



HOUSE IN WHICH HANDEL LIVED, 57, BROOKE-STREET, LONDON.

Society; Mr. Snoxall holds the work of Wolfand; Hudson's is at Gopsal; and the one by Grafton with Mr. Ward, of Cambridge. The one by Denner was in his (Handel's) own possession, and he left it by will to his copyist, Mr. Smith. Denner came to England from Hamburg, and left in 1728, when Handel was thirty-three. Denner (says Fuseli) was born to be a facsimilist, and was distinguished for his literal manner. Walpole describes the por-

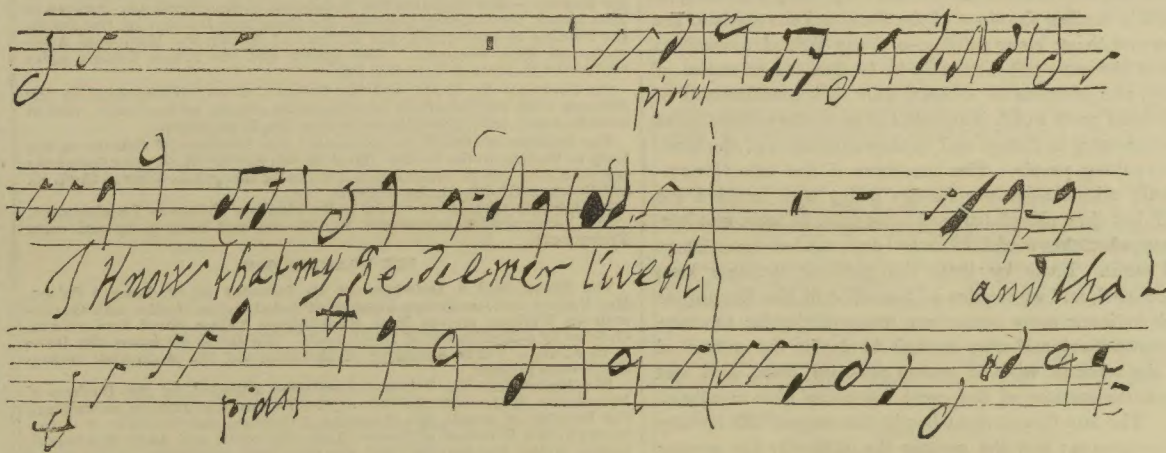


MONUMENT TO HANDEL, BY ROUBILLIAC, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

trait of Hudson as "honest similitude." But the portrait of Handel by Hudson is not a pleasant one; but then Handel was seventy-two years of age at the time it was taken.

The portrait by Denner can be trusted. There is the retreating forehead, the long eye, the finely-marked eyebrow, and the chiselled nose and the absence of whiskers gives an unusual breadth to a face with features a little too close and by no means prominent. The expression is, however, pleasing. Roubillac, who had commenced his career with his statue of Handel for Vauxhall, closed it with

ground is perfectly natural and right. Handel was no alien; he was and is our own. The music he wrote he could not have written for Germans or Frenchmen, for Italians or Russians. It is a school of writing in general disliked by foreigners; and, up to the present time, by none more than Germans. The great German theorists will not quote from his works, and advise their pupils not to study Handel until well grounded in all good works. He is therefore thoroughly English, although thoroughly and altogether himself. The present festival will do much in enlarging the domain of his



FROM HANDEL'S SCORE OF "THE MESSIAH," IN THE ROYAL COLLECTION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

the statue of him for Westminster Abbey. The latter has always been spoken of as quite as successful as the former. Hawkins says "it is of all representations the most like; but the action in which Handel is supposed to be engaged, that of listening to an angel while composing his song 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' is so theatrical, and in such bad taste, that it leads the mind away from a fair consideration of the statue itself."

The memory of Handel was honoured by a series of great commemoration performances in Westminster Abbey. The first took place in 1784; and they were held almost annually till 1791 inclusive, when, the receipts falling off, they were discontinued till 1834, when another took place on a large and magnificent scale. This was the last of the celebrated "Abbey Commemorations."

In 1836 the members of the Sacred Harmonic Society commenced to signalise their proceedings by a festival of more than ordinary proportions. The performances took place in Exeter Hall. Sir George Smart conducted. "The Messiah," and "Israel in Egypt," were given entire, and many of Handel's very finest short choral specimens on the days for the performance of selections.

The assembling together of so many amateurs gave rise to some feelings of dissatisfaction with the musical profession; but the experiment met with much support. The performances were good, and the pecuniary result, although not very great, was satisfactory. The society went on relying solely for a time on Handel oratorios for attraction and support.

admirers; and possibly the forthcoming commemoration at Halle will draw more attention to his works in Germany and on the Continent than has hitherto been shown them. A statue is about to be erected in Halle; and a society has been formed there for the purpose of bringing out a uniform and noble edition of his works. Such work should emanate from this country, and we trust to see it shortly in progress.

Voire

Respectfully of the Sacred Harmonic Society

George Frideric Handel

HANDEL'S AUTOGRAPH, FROM AN ORIGINAL LETTER IN THE POSSESSION OF THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

this respect it was a peculiarity. Unlike the Orpheon in Paris, it eschewed all glees and modern secular compositions. Unlike the choral associations in Italy, it left untouched the Palestrina and Alla Capella music; and the German Liedertafel was unheard of and never thought of. The members, therefore, literally studied no other music than that of Handel. Handel had made it for English tastes, English habits, and English modes of performance; and now for the first time, on any scale of importance, the music was tested and brought to bear upon the English mind by the ordinary musical intelligence of amateurs and virtuos of this country. The oratorios were presented in their full form—no mutilation was permitted. The performances were characterised by great vigour and power—the earnestness was a great peculiarity, and in many respects they were beyond imitation.

No society of professors could have done this thing, for adequate payment for so much hard labour was quite out of the question. The committee worked gratuitously; theirs was a labour of love. The members came, and rehearsed, and sang gratuitously. Their efforts have had a most important effect on the state of music in the mind of the general public. Musical taste and musical knowledge have made a great advance throughout the country, and the efforts of Mainzer, Hullah, Curwen, and others have been much assisted by the untiring energy of this truly Handelian society. The Handel rehearsal at the Crystal Palace in 1857 is in the remembrance of all our readers; and the still more gigantic entertainment of the present month in the same place may justly be considered as the greatest musical undertaking this or any other country has ever witnessed. From an ordinary performance of 800 persons at the rehearsal in 1857 the society advanced to upwards of 2000, and now the corps is nearly doubled. Nor is it a mere matter of numbers. The known skill and ascertained experience of the choralists, the wide-world celebrity of the instrumentalists, the extraordinary zeal and energy of the conductor, will give the present meeting a power and force far beyond the mere matter of numbers.

That such a commemoration should take place on English ground is perfectly natural and right. Handel was no alien; he was and is our own. The music he wrote he could not have written for Germans or Frenchmen, for Italians or Russians. It is a school of writing in general disliked by foreigners; and, up to the present time, by none more than Germans. The great German theorists will not quote from his works, and advise their pupils not to study Handel until well grounded in all good works. He is therefore thoroughly English, although thoroughly and altogether himself. The present festival will do much in enlarging the domain of his

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 19.—Trinity Sunday.
 MONDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
 TUESDAY, 21.—Queen Victoria proclaimed. Longest day.
 WEDNESDAY, 22.—Income-tax commenced, 1842.
 THURSDAY, 23.—Corpus Christi.
 FRIDAY, 24.—St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day.
 SATURDAY, 25.—Kensington Museum opened, 1857.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25, 1859.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
4 23	4 43	4 57	5 16	5 35	5 54	6 14
4 23	4 43	4 57	5 16	5 35	5 54	6 14
4 23	4 43	4 57	5 16	5 35	5 54	6 14
4 23	4 43	4 57	5 16	5 35	5 54	6 14
4 23	4 43	4 57	5 16	5 35	5 54	6 14
4 23	4 43	4 57	5 16	5 35	5 54	6 14
4 23	4 43	4 57	5 16	5 35	5 54	6 14
4 23	4 43	4 57	5 16	5 35	5 54	6 14
4 23	4 43	4 57	5 16	5 35	5 54	6 14
4 23	4 43	4 57	5 16	5 35	5 54	6 14

Owing to delays occasioned by the postal disarrangements in Italy, some highly-interesting Sketches from our Artists at the Seat of War came too late to be engraved in this week's Number. These, with other Sketches of Scenes and Incidents in connection with the war subsequently received, will appear in this Journal on Saturday next, June 25.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859.

THE resignation of the Derby Administration after the adverse vote of Friday week excited no surprise; though when it was known that, instead of sending for Lord John Russell or Lord Palmerston, her Majesty had asked Earl Granville to undertake the task of forming a new Ministry, the gratification of the Conservative party and the friends of Lord Derby was even greater than the bewilderment of the Liberal members who formed the Parliamentary majority. But the gratification of the one and the surprise of the other were of short continuance; and the intimation that Earl Granville had declined the task, and that Lord Palmerston had accepted it, restored the slightly-ruffled equanimity of the Liberals, and allowed the Conservatives to relapse into their ancient attitude of polite indifference. At the comparatively early period of the week at which the necessities of our large impression compel us to write no authentic list of the new Administration has been placed before the public. Should such a list appear before we go to press, it will be found in another portion of our paper. We have elsewhere expressed what we take to be the growing, if not the general, conviction of the country, that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, in administering the foreign affairs of the nation at this time, have one great and paramount duty before them—to secure the earliest possible close of the war, and the establishment of the independence of Italy. But the Ministry, whatever its component parts may be, must not fall into the error of believing that foreign politics, important as they are, will prevent the consideration of home affairs, and especially of the great question of Reform in Parliament. It was the adverse vote of the late Parliament on the illusory and inadequate Reform Bill of Mr. Disraeli that brought the present Parliament and the actual Ministry into existence; and the public will look with a jealous eye upon the admission into the Cabinet of any statesman, however eloquent and able he may be, who is known by his votes and speeches to be an anti-Reformer. The British people are strong enough, rich enough, and self-reliant enough, to manage a Reform Bill and a European pacification at the same time. The joint labour will be neither too much for them nor for Parliament; and it should not be too much for the Ministry. Any perversity or want of skill in reading the signs of the time, and the spirit of the age, in reference to our home politics—and any divided councils on the subject of Reform—will inevitably be fatal to the existence of the Ministry, and postpone to a future time that consolidation of the great Liberal party which is essential alike to the restoration of our moral supremacy in Europe and to the satisfaction of the hard-working, tax-paying, people. The members of the late Government not only mismanaged our foreign policy and bungled the Reform Bill, but they played fast and loose with finance, and borrowed money, when they ought either to have reduced expenditure or imposed taxes. Little by little the national finances have become disordered, and we require a Chancellor of the Exchequer bold enough to incur some temporary unpopularity for the sake of a fair balance-sheet, and wise enough to devise the means of increasing the revenue without undue pressure upon skill and labour, or a desiccation of the great fountains of our national prosperity. The late Government has in this respect left no easy task to its successors; but the greater the difficulty the greater will be the support which all right-minded men will be ready to accord them, and the greater will be the glory to be achieved by those who surmount it.

As regards the late Ministry, we are sorry to observe that a portion of the Liberal press has taken exception to the honours which her Majesty, in the exercise of her undoubted prerogative, has thought fit to bestow upon Lord Derby, Lord Malmesbury, and Sir John Pakington. The Garter for Lord Derby, and the Grand Cross of the Bath for Lord Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington, are cheap distinctions; and if they please the recipients, and also that great and compact party of Conservatives whom they represent, and whom they have served, we do not see why any one should object. So far from looking with any jealousy or disapproval on this act of her Majesty's favour, we think the public opinion of the country would have been better pleased if the Royal good-will had gone a little further, and included Mr. Disraeli within the circle. If the Garter be the tribute accorded to the rank as well as to the services of Lord Derby, a Baronetcy, if he would condescend to accept it, would be an equally befitting tribute to the brains and the services of Mr. Disraeli. And if the Conservative party would not object to this mark of distinction upon a man who has led them with such energy, eloquence, and tact, we are very certain that the Liberal party would hail its bestowal with their heartiest plaudits. Intellect should now and then receive the recognition of the State as well as of the people. "Mr. Wordy" received a Baronetcy from the Conservatives for a very ill-written and untrustworthy history; and why Mr. Disraeli—who as an author is

worth twenty Mr. Wordies, and as a statesman is by far the most eminent and able man of his party—should not receive some recognition, especially when such men as Lord Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington are thought worthy to receive it, we are at a loss to imagine. But perhaps Mr. Disraeli has had the offer and refused it? If so, there is nothing more to be said.

Since the foregoing observations were in type the following list of the new Ministry—which has been submitted to her Majesty—has been made public. We postpone observations on its personnel until next week:—

THE NEW MINISTRY.

First Lord of the Treasury	...	Lord Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	...	Lord Campbell.
Foreign Secretary	...	Lord John Russell.
Home Secretary	...	Sir G. C. Lewis.
Colonial Secretary	...	Duke of Newcastle.
Secretary for War	...	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Indian Secretary	...	Sir C. Wood.
First Lord of the Admiralty	...	Duke of Somerset.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	...	Mr. Gladstone.
President of the Council	...	Earl Granville.
Board of Works	...	Sir B. Hall.
Poor-law Board	...	Mr. M. Gibson.
Board of Trade	...	Mr. Cobden.
Postmaster-General	...	Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Duchy of Lancaster	...	Mr. C. P. Villiers.
Privy Seal	...	Earl of Ripon.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	...	Earl of Carlisle.
Secretary for Ireland	...	Mr. Henry Herbert.
Attorney-General	...	Sir R. Bethell.
Solicitor-General	...	Sir H. Keating.
Attorney-General for Ireland	...	Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	...	Mr. Serjeant Deasy.
Secretaries of the Treasury	...	Mr. F. Peel, Mr. H. Brand.
Secretary of the Admiralty	...	Mr. R. Lowe.
Under-Secretaries of State:—		
Home	...	Mr. Massey.
War	...	Lord Wodehouse.
Foreign	...	Lord Shelburne.
Colonial	...	Lord Bury.
India	...	Mr. Danby Seymour.
Lords of the Treasury	...	Mr. Huggesson, Mr. Cogan, Mr. E. Ellice, jun.

THE COURT.

The Queen held her fourth and last Drawingroom for the present season on Saturday last. Previously to the Court leaving Buckingham Palace for St. James's, her Majesty gave audience to the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville and Viscount Palmerston also had audiences of the Queen on Saturday.

On Sunday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine worship in the Private Chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday Viscount Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon had audiences of the Queen. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, at which the company included the Princess Alice, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Louisa and Georgiana Hamilton, Viscount Gough, Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord and Lady De Ros, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Major-General Wyld, Colonel Macdonell, C.B., Rifle Brigade, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

On Tuesday the Right Hon. Cecil Forester, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and presented to her Majesty the Address from the House of Commons in answer to her Majesty's most gracious Speech from the throne. Viscount Palmerston had also an audience of the Queen later in the day. The Queen and the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, accompanied by the Princess Arthur and Leopold, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice. The Queen and Prince were conducted to their carriage by the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Delawarr, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord George Lennox, and Major-General Wyld. A detachment of light dragoons formed the escort to the terminus at Paddington of the Great Western Railway, whence a special train conveyed the Royal party to Windsor, where her Majesty arrived at four o'clock. Shortly afterwards the Queen and the Prince Consort paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

On Wednesday the following visitors arrived at the Castle, and dined with her Majesty:—His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Earl Delawarr. The Queen and the Prince Consort again visited the Duchess of Kent this day.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and the whole of the guests staying at the Castle, went in state to Ascot, and viewed the races from the Royal Stand.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Raglan and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore have succeeded the Earl of Verulam and General Sir Edward Bowater as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Court is expected to return to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday next. The Levee already announced for Monday has been postponed until Friday next.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Saturday at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, arrived from Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh were present.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; the Viscountess Jocelyn (in waiting), the Duchess of Atholl, the Countess of Caledon, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Desart, Lady Churchill, and Lady Macdonald, Ladies of the Bedchamber; and the other ladies and ladies of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a train of white moire, trimmed with corn-flowers and daisies and white blonde. The petticoat of white moire, trimmed to correspond. Her Majesty wore as a headress a diadem of opals and diamonds, with a veil and feathers.

The Court was most numerously attended, both in the diplomatic and general circles; and upwards of two hundred ladies were presented to her Majesty.

After the Drawingroom, the Queen received an address from the Corporation of the city of London.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to return to England in about ten days. The Prince, after spending a short time with his Royal parents at Buckingham Palace, will proceed to Edinburgh, and will reside at Holyrood Palace for some weeks, for the purpose of pursuing a course of study preparatory to going to Oxford in October, in which city his Royal Highness will, it is understood, attend lectures, and take advantage of the facilities for completing his education afforded by the University. It is not improbable that his Royal Highness will pursue a similar course at a later period at the sister University.

The Princess Gaucomma of Coorg, who has now attained the age of eighteen, has been placed under the charge of Lady Catherine V. Harcourt.

His Excellency the Prince de Carini, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, has arrived at Maugry's Hotel from Naples.

His Excellency Count Bernstorff has left the residence of the Prussian Legation for Berlin. The Count left, it is said, in consequence of a telegram from the Prussian capital.

The Countess Creptowitch has arrived at Farrance's Hotel, Belgrave, from Paris.

Madame van Dockum, wife of his Excellency the Danish Minister at this Court, has left London for Copenhagen, on account of her health.

The Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli have left their residence, Grosvenor-gate, for Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—The second show of this society this season took place on Wednesday. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Duke of Roussillon, several of the foreign Ambassadors, and a large number of the nobility were present. The collection of plants and fruit was in excellent condition.

FISHMONGERS' HALL.—On Wednesday evening the Prime Warden and assistants of the Fishmongers' Company gave a grand ball at their hall, it being the first entertainment of the kind that has taken place under their auspices since the year 1826. Eight hundred invitations had been issued, including many of the members of both Houses of Parliament, the Ministers, both late and present, and most of the notabilities of the city of London and the Corporation.

A SMUGGLING CASE was heard at the Mansion House on Wednesday. Mr. Edward Roussel was charged with being concerned in the illegal importation of three gallons of spirits into this country. The spirits, it appears, were confined in four large bladders, which were placed in a cask of cider. The cask was sent to the defendant by some friends of his in France, but it did not appear to be certain that he possessed a knowledge of the contents of the cask. He was, however, fined in the mitigated penalty of £25, or six months' imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 834 boys and the same number of girls (in all 1668 children), were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-53 the average number was 1533.—The mortality of London has continued to fall during the last six weeks, and in the week that ended last Saturday the total number of deaths was 938. In the ten years 1849-53 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 984.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The sixteenth anniversary festival of this institution, established under Royal charter, for the purpose of providing, through assurance funds and otherwise, a provision for governesses in the decline of life, and of obtaining employment in younger days to those who devote their life to instruction, was held at St. James's Hall, on Friday evening—the Right Hon. Lord Ingestre in the chair—and various toasts were drunk in honour of the institution. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to about £1200.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.—The annual examination fête of this institution took place on Saturday last at the schools, Queen's-road, New-cross. The examination of the children in reading, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, and religious knowledge, was very satisfactory. The chairman then proceeded to distribute the prizes, which consisted of handsomely bound and useful works, accompanying each presentation with a few appropriate congratulatory remarks. A large number of the supporters of the institution then partook of a cold collation, under the presidency of Mr. Morley.

THE WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—On Monday and Tuesday, the weather being exceedingly fine, an unusual number of persons made excursions to the country by railway and steam-boat. The Great Eastern was on both days a great point of attraction; and Capt. Harrison and the officers of the vessel were assiduous in their attentions to the crowds of visitors that continuously swarmed up her sides, eager to inspect this wonder of the world. On Monday morning several thousands of Sunday-school children proceeded by the Eastern Counties Railway, from the Shoreditch and Mile-end stations, to Loughton, Rye House, Epping Forest, and other picturesque parts of the county of Essex, accompanied by the parochial officers, clergymen, and teachers of the various metropolitan districts, according to annual custom.

THEFT OF £400.—An old lady named Martindale, who is above one hundred years of age, occupies a house in the Plaiestow Broadway, and with her live two of her daughters, aged sixty and seventy. A few days ago one of the daughters, who is paralysed and half blind, was sitting by the parlour window in the evening, when she observed a figure dressed in a gown, and with a shawl thrown over its head, enter the apartment. This figure went to the drawers, and taking out something left the room. When the other daughter came in she was told of the fact, and, upon making search, a cash-box, belonging to Mrs. Sutton, another daughter of Mrs. Martindale, containing £400 in notes and gold (which had been placed with these aged, decrepit persons for security), was discovered to be missing. A nephew of Mrs. Sutton, named Hagerbotham, is in custody on suspicion of being the thief.

A "BURGLAR'S KIT."—On Monday two well-known thieves, H. Stanley and W. Middleton, were charged at the Mansion House with burglary, and committed for trial. They had been caught in the house of a jeweller at the corner of Hercules-passage, early on Sunday morning. In a room up stairs were found a dark lantern, which was alight, a can of oil, an iron jemmy or crowbar, about eighteen inches long, and two ends, made to screw into the stock of a jemmy, which were found on Stanley at the station. There were also found four centrepieces, which fitted into a stock found on Middleton. A search of Middleton at the police-station brought to light the stock of a centrepiece, made to screw in three pieces, and a trapezoidal to suspend round the shoulders by straps and rest the bit against when at work, a sashline, two broadsaws, a table-knife, and some skeleton keys, six of which were double. The whole of these instruments, which were perfect both in design and finish, were carefully wrapped up in separate papers, so as to make no noise.

CONSECRATION OF THREE BISHOPS.—On Tuesday the ceremonial of the consecration of Dr. J. C. Campbell to the see of Bangor, Dr. P. C. Cloughton to the see of St. Helena, and Dr. E. W. Tuffnell to the see of Brisbane, took place in Westminster Abbey. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Legh Cloughton, Honorary Canon of Worcester, late Professor of Geology at Oxford, who took as his text Acts viii. 14, 15, 16, and pointed out the importance of unity, the necessity of the mutual implication of the episcopate, and of church extension. The consecration service was then performed with the usual ceremonies by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In addition to his Grace, there were present the Bishops of London, Oxford, Salisbury, Columbia, Llandaff, Cape Town, and Argyll and the Isles. On Saturday morning last the Rev. J. C. Campbell was officially invested by the Vicar-General of the province of Canterbury with the ecclesiastical care of the diocese of Bangor, with all its rights and privileges.

EIGHTEEN LIVES SAVED BY THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S FIRE-ESCAPES.—Several fires took place on Wednesday morning. One fire broke out in the premises of Mr. R. K. Hales, Church-lane, Whitechapel. Smoke was seen pouring from the lower part of the building. A cry of "Fire!" was raised, and in less than five minutes Conductor Samuel Wood arrived with the Royal Society's Whitechapel escape. The smoke by that time had filled every room in the building, and the fire below was raging fiercely. Wood at once placed his escape in front of the burning house, and succeeded in rescuing eight persons. Conductor Tudor attended with the Bethnal-green escape, at a quarter-past two o'clock, at a fire in the premises of Mr. Hudson, a marine-store dealer, in Bethnal-green-road, where he rescued Mrs. Hudson and her son. Conductor Lloyd was also called to a fire in the premises of Mrs. Hanlon, No. 82, Bishopsgate-street, where he rescued eight human beings from imminent danger. The patent copper has proved of great use in preventing the escapes from taking fire, although exposed to the full force of the flames—for at one of the fires, when Wood opened the windows, the flames shot forth, but not the least injury was done to the bagging of the escape.

FATAL ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDES.—On Monday morning, as Mr. C. Rowan, bricklayers' foreman, was on a scaffold in front of a house in Wilton-place, one of the planks tilted, and he was thrown head foremost into the area beneath, and killed on the spot.—A person of the name of George France, about thirty years of age, was ascending a flight of stone stairs leading out of Bishopsgate-street to the first floor of Gresham House, when he was seized with a fit, and fell backwards from top to bottom, fracturing the back portion of his skull. The sufferer was taken to the London Hospital, but died in about two hours.—An inquest was held on Saturday week on the body of Mrs. Mary Smith, aged seventy-three, who was run over by a van on Friday on Ebury-bridge, Pimlico, when both her legs were broken, and she died very shortly after she had been taken to the hospital. The deceased was crossing the road, and had just reached the kerbstone, when she fell, and the fore and hind wheels passed over her. The driver was sober, and the van was going slowly at the time. Verdict, "Accidental death."—The men employed in digging out the ruins of the late fire in Line-street have found the charred remains of a human body. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."—On Monday afternoon a well-dressed man, who had been observed waiting on the platform near the goods depot of the Eastern Counties Railway at Brick-lane, suddenly rushed on the line when a train was approaching, and was instantly killed.—On Saturday week Mr. Wakley proceeded with an inquiry touching the death of Captain W. A. Wallinger, aged thirty-four, late of the 1st West India Regiment, and son of Mr. Serjeant Wallinger, who committed suicide by taking prussic acid. A note written by the deceased was discovered on the table, addressed to his father, in which he spoke of his past life in terms of bitter self-reproach, and, in conclusion begged his father to forgive him the trouble and annoyance that he had occasioned to his family. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide," leaving the state of mind an open question.—On Saturday week Mr. J. Humphreys, the Coroner, held an inquiry respecting the death of Blanche Stevens, aged twenty-five years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was a ballet-girl. She was last seen alive on Saturday, the 4th inst., when she left home. On Wednesday week her body was discovered floating in the Regent's Canal, near Whitmore-bridge, Hoxton. In her pockets were found a portemonnaie containing three gold rings and 2s. in silver. There being no evidence as to the manner in which the deceased came into the water, the jury returned a verdict of "Found dead in the Regent's Canal."—On Wednesday morning Mrs. Croft, the wife of a jeweller, living in Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-road, and the throes of her two daughters (one three years and the other two months old) with a razor, and then destroyed her own life in the same manner. She had been for some time in a desponding state.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office early on Friday morning:—

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16.—The *Austrian Correspondence* contains the following:—"The organisation for the defence of the Tyrolean territory is progressing. Several companies have been already drawn out, and many others are in preparation. The mountain passes are occupied."

TURIN, Thursday, June 16.—OFFICIAL BULLETIN.—The allied army of Italy passed the Serio on the 13th, marching towards the River Oglio. The advance guard is at Coccaglio. The head quarters of the King of Sardinia are at Palazzo. General Garibaldi was at Brescia up to the evening of the 12th. General Urban's corps quitted Coccaglio on the morning of the 13th, and appears to be retiring to Orzinovi.

GREECE.—Advices have been received from Athens to the 9th inst. A popular manifestation has taken place before the French embassy in celebration of the victories in Italy. The Ambassador, in addressing the crowd assembled before his hotel, said that he would not fail to communicate to the Emperor the sympathies of Greece. Another demonstration by the students has taken place, who called for public prayers to Heaven for victory to the allies, and the people surrounded the church with loud acclamations. On the occasion of the closing of the Chambers, the King declared that he would follow the advice of the protecting Powers without forgetting the honour of his country.

Advices have also been received from Constantinople to the 8th inst. The Grand Duke Constantine arrived there on the 6th inst. The Porte has given an evasive reply respecting the election of Prince Couza. The Sultan asks for guarantees.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Therm. in shade at 5 a.m.	Dew Point.	Relative Hy. at 5 a.m.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 5 a.m.	Mean at 10 a.m.	Maximum at 5 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
June 1	29.840	63.9	48.9	60	0-10	49.5	61	66	N. ENE.	176	200
" 2	29.600	60.2	57.4	91	9	53.8	71.6	83.2	N. ENE.	332	244
" 3	29.631	63.6	50.5	79	10	57.8	67.1	87.1	N. NNE.	147	923
" 4	29.783	59.9	57.2	92	10	57.8	73.1	87.1	N. E.	121	146
" 5	29.938	66.0	61.3	86	4	59.2	75.0	87.1	NNW. SSW.	92	—
" 6	30.047	61.2	57.9	90	5	54.7	73.1	87.1	N. NE.	90	806
" 7	29.966	60.0	56.7	89	8	54.9	72.2	87.1	E. ENE.	177	932
" 8	29.801	62.9	65.0	77	7	52.8	73.5	87.1	ENE. N. NNE.	261	900
" 9	29.721	59.5	54.3	84	7	53.9	69.6	87.1	NNE. N.	352	900
" 10	29.649	56.9	54.6	92	10	53.8	65.2	87.1	N. NNE.	—	900
" 11	29.648	60.3	56.7	89	9	52.8	67.6	87.1	S.	—	916
" 12	29.834	63.6	59.2	86	9	56.7	70.5	87.1	SW. NE.	69	—
" 13	29.918	66.3	56.4	72	8	54.2	73.1	87.1	SW.	137	765
" 14	29.981	55.6	47.2	75	5	48.7	64.8	87.1	N. NNW.	173	900

COUNTRY NEWS.

BILSTON EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.—On Monday this exhibition was opened at St. Leonard's new Schools, Bilston, by the Right Hon the Earl of Dartmouth. There was a numerous attendance; and among those who took part in the proceedings were the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., the Mayor of Wolverhampton, and several clergymen and other influential gentlemen. The exhibition is for the benefit of St. Leonard's Schools.

SENDING INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS BY RAIL.—Messrs. McClelland, of Birmingham, were fined £30 on Tuesday last for sending carboys containing oil of vitriol by railway without giving the company notice of their contents.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway on Tuesday an express train of four carriages ran off the rails and down an embankment. The stoker of the engine was killed immediately, but the passengers escaped almost uninjured. On Monday an excursion train on the North-Eastern Railway, near Leeds, when on an incline, by some mishap got loose from the break-vau to which the carriages were attached, and they all ran backward down the hill for the distance of a mile before they came to a stand. Luckily there was no obstruction in their way, and those of the passengers who sat still were not hurt, whilst several who jumped out were more or less injured.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "EASTERN MONARCH."—The official inquiry into the loss of the ship *Eastern Monarch* has resulted in a decision to the following effect:—"That the fire which caused the destruction of the ship was not caused by spontaneous combustion; that the steward had orders not to go into the store-room with a naked light; that he did do so in defiance of orders; that he used candles lit from lucifer-matches when there; that he was in the store-room on the day previous to the fire, between eight and nine p.m., with a light; that the fire originated in the store-room or magazine; and that the fire was caused by the culpable and criminal neglect of the steward, Charles Gardner, while in the magazine the night prior to the fire; that the master and his officers did all that could be desired; that very few of the crew rendered much assistance; that the greater part of the crew behaved in a most disreputable and unseamanlike manner; that Mr. Narracott's, the chief officer, giving the key of the magazine to the steward amounted to a dereliction of duty." On the finding of the Court being read, Charles Gardner, the steward, was taken into custody, on application from Captain Morris to the Court, on a charge of manslaughter.

A FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT occurred on Tuesday off Watchet, on the Somersetshire coast. The particulars of the painful event are meagre and contradictory. One account states that the boat was unseaworthy, and that she sank with from twelve to sixteen persons in her, only one of whom was picked up alive. In a subsequent account, which limits the loss of life to six persons, the melancholy event is thus described:—"The boat was about half a mile from the shore, when a heavy swell took her broadside, and in an instant she capsized, turned bottom up, and men, women, and children were seen clutched, tossing, and gasping in a struggling group amid the foaming tide, which was then coming in very strong. Strongly and quickly did the men in the second boat pull towards them, but one by one of the heads disappeared below the surface of the sea, and when at last the boat reached the spot almost all of them had sunk. One of the men in the boat, however, managed to seize a woman by her hair just as she was sinking, and she is now in a fair way of recovery. The bodies of two men, apparently watermen, were also dragged into the boat, but all efforts to restore animation in either proved ineffectual. A second respectable-looking female was rescued, and has shown signs of consciousness, but is still in a lingering state. Just as one of the men in the boat leaned forward, within a yard of another sinking woman, to catch her, she flung up her arms and sank. The passengers in the sinking boat included a young woman with an infant in her arms. When the boat capsized she was seen floating, upheld by her clothing, with the child clasped to her breast, and as she was carried away by the tide she raised her baby in her arms, as if to implore help on its behalf. A sailor plunged into the waves to save her, but was not successful."

THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday a general meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at Guildhall.—Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A., in the chair. The chairman having briefly opened the proceedings, Mr. Sass, the hon. secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and drew attention to an indenture bearing the autograph of the eminent John Wilkes, in which the Corporation plate, &c., was passed over to him during his year of office by the Chamberlain. The Rev. Thomas Hugo next read a paper on the ancient records of the Corporation. It went at great length and with much clearness into the importance and value of the many charters and other documents contained in the archives, comprising a collection of upwards of six hundred years' duration. Mr. Fairholt then read a paper on the Guildhall giants. This was a most interesting document, and the manner in which it dealt with the history of the individuals caused a considerable degree of amusement. Two papers were then read on two City churches, the first by Mr. Whitcher, on St. Mary's, Aldermay, Bow-lane; the second by Mr. Deputy Lott, on St. Mary-le-Bow. The company then proceeded to visit the Town Clerk's office, where the ancient records were exhibited and explained by Mr. F. Woodthorpe and Mr. F. W. Fairholt; next to the crypt, where an address was delivered by Mr. Deputy Lott; thence to the Hall, attended by Mr. E. Woodthorpe. The library and museum were also visited, and their contents explained by Mr. Overall and Mr. White. The company also inspected the chamber, attended by Mr. Taylor, and the law courts and pictures were explained by Mr. H. Mogford. The Guildhall and its curiosities having been inspected, the company paid a visit to the churches of St. Mary Aldermay and St. Mary-le-Bow, with which the proceedings of the day were brought to a conclusion.

THE PLAINS OF LOMBARDY,

AS SEEN FROM THE TOP OF MILAN CATHEDRAL. AN ASPIRATION.

I.
ON Milan's high cathedral towers,
Amid the sculptured saints, I stand,
And look below upon the bowers,
Far-spreading, of this glorious land.
Sublimely fair! On either side
The splendours rise, the beauties glow—
The leafy plains, the rolling tide,
The mountain summits robed in snow.

II.
But 'tis not Nature's lovely face
That here shall captivate the mind:
Man is the genius of the place,
And claims the tribute of his kind.
On Monte Rosa's peaks I gaze,
And thousand Alps that guard the "clime,
But think the thoughts of other days,
And dream the dreams of Coming Time.

III.
If old Mont Blanc, here looking down
Serenely from his sovran height
On all this maze of bower and town,
Rejoicing in the morning light,
Could find perchance a thunder tongue
To tell the story of the plain,
Since Rome's first conquerors were young
To the last ripening of the grain;

IV.
What gory histories he might speak,
What deeds of infamy recall,
What crimes of Roman and of Greek,
What shame of Vandal and of Gaul,
What seas of gore in warfare shed,
That here made fat the hungry clay,
What pyramids of human dead,
What murderous glory passed away!

V.
Italia! too superbly fair!
Oh, matron, beautiful and chaste!
To daily with thy raven hair,
Or loose the girdle from thy waist,
To see thee smile with lips imperial'd,
To clasp thy knees, and to adore,
The Kings and robbers of the world
Have fought and wrestled evermore;

VI.
Fought on thy bosom, till it streamed
Alike with blood of thine and theirs,
And thy polluted eyeballs gleamed
With pangs of passionate despair.
They smote thee, chained thee, gagged thy breath,
They trampled, booted, on thy charms,
And pierced thee daily to the death,
To snatch thee from a rival's arms.

VII.
Oh, aspirations of the wise,
Oh, struggles of the good and brave,
Shall no one raise her where she lies
Bleeding, not breathless, in the grave?
Shall no one rise with arm of might
To shield from plundering priests and kings,
And lift her from the glooms of night
Into the world of living things?

VIII.
Rouse thee, Italia! Thine alone
The arm to free thee and defend
From tyrants on the field or throne;
From open foe or wily friend.
Rouse thee, Italia, and thy sons!
Though bound and bleeding, thou art strong,
And snap the chains of Goths and Huns,
And all who plot to do thee wrong!

IX.
Rouse thee! end, over land and sea
Wherever Freedom breathes a word,
Be it a book, a prayer for thee
Shall rise, heart-spoken, and be heard.
Thy God thine aid, and rallying cry,
Thy sword unsheathed, thy flag unfurled;—
Fight the good fight of Liberty,
And stand;—the glory of the world!

Milan, 1856.

M.

Murray's "Handbook to North Italy" contains the following description of the magnificent view afforded from the top of the Duomo, Milan, of the Plain of Lombardy, faithfully reproduced on the preceding page:—"From the octagon gallery you gain a noble view of the plain of Lombardy, studded with cities, and villages, and church towers; the whole walled in on the north and east by the snowy Alps. To the eastward, in a line with the cupola of Santa Maria della Passione, is the plain watered by the Lambro, called the Martesana, and beyond are the mountains of the province of Brescia, which towards the north are connected with those of the Seriana and Brembana valleys, and then with the Resegone, which rises above Lecco, and is distinguished by the serrated or sawlike form of its summit. The lower ridges to the west of this form the hilly country of the Brianza, behind which, and in a line with the Porta Nuova, rises the mountain of S. Primo, which stands between the two southern arms of the Lake of Como. To the left of S. Primo rise the mountains which encircle the Lakes of Como, Varese, and Lugano, with the snowy peaks about the S. Gothard beyond. Still further to the westward the Simplon is distinguished, and then Monte Rosa, with its summits sparkling with eternal snow, and showing at sunset those hues from which it derives its name. Exactly west Mont Cenis may be seen, and still further to left the sharp, snow-capped pyramid of Monte Viso. In a line with the Porta Ticinese the Apennines begin, among which the most remarkable point is the Penice. Advancing towards the south-east, and in the line of the Porta Romana, is the insulated group of hills of S. Columbano, and then the wide plain of the Po, in which may be distinctly seen on a clear day Lodi, Cremona, and Crema. By ascending to the gallery just before sunrise the visitor may some times enjoy the striking spectacle of the rays of the sun catching successively the snow-clad peaks of the Alps long before the orb itself has appeared on the horizon."

THE LATE JACOB BELL.—We regret to have to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place at Tunbridge Wells on Saturday last. Mr. Bell was President of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he may be said to have been the founder, and was the supporter, for a long series of years. He was a magnificent patron of British art, and a liberal supporter of many literary, scientific, and charitable institutions in London, while at the same time eminently useful in the private walks of benevolence. Mr. Bell was in his forty-ninth year.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE hostile division on Saturday morning, the resignation of the Derby Ministry, the attempt to form a Cabinet under Lord Granville and the failure of that endeavour, the "sending for Lord Palmerston," the acceptance of the office of Foreign Secretary by Lord John Russell, and the various steps taken by Lord Palmerston for the formation of a Ministry, have occurred since our last publication, and all the world is acquainted with them. The political crisis is a most important one, but there is reason to hope that it will terminate in the formation of a solid Government—much required at such a period, when war is flaming in Europe, and the utmost vigilance is necessary to prevent any of the sparks from flying too far.

Lord Campbell's acceptance of the Chancellorship has surprised a good many persons. His Lordship was supposed to have "supped full on honours." That he will do credit to the high post which he has thus taken at a very advanced period of life there can be no doubt. His ability almost amounts to genius, and his indefatigability is nearly a virtue. The choice was supposed to lie between Sir Richard Bethell and Sir Alexander Cockburn—the former a profound lawyer and able orator; the latter a man of extraordinary talent, and one of the best debaters in England. It is matter of satisfaction that the talent of neither will remain shrouded. Sir Richard Bethell, having taken the most careful legal opinions from great men of all parties as to whether he should be abrogating a privilege of his profession by waving his right to the Great Seal, has satisfied himself that he may permit it to be held by Lord Campbell, and he himself will resume the post in which he acquitted himself so well against all comers, especially in the days of the invaluable Divorce Bill—namely, that of Attorney-General. Sir A. Cockburn will be raised to the peerage, and will be a tower of strength to the Liberal party in the Lords, where there is no great champion able to cope with the leading Conservative speakers.

Mr. Gladstone voted for Ministers in the late division on the want of confidence question, but nobody is surprised to learn that he sees his way to serve the Queen in the capacity of Finance Minister to Lord Palmerston. His finesse and eloquence will have full scope on his budget, but whether he will be able to hold office when anything in the way of Reform in Parliament is proposed remains to be seen. There are significant exclamations from the ultra-Liberals to the effect that the new Cabinet is not thrown open to the men of the Birmingham school, but Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Cobden's accession to office seems within their own choice. Sir George Lewis will make a wise and decorous Home Secretary. The worst thing that we have yet heard is that India is to be handed over to Sir Charles Wood—poor change for Lord Stanley, and in every way a poor appointment, but, perhaps, a sacrificial necessity. A complete list of the new Cabinet appears in another column. The Whitsuntide holidays have fallen conveniently to save some loss of time.

Italy is daily becoming something more than a "geographical expression." The Austrians continue to retire, and the allies to press upon them. Another collision, which will doubtless be one of a terrible character, can scarcely be far off—the Austrians falling back upon their renowned square of fortresses, the famous Quadrilateral. But the Franco-Sardinian army is flushed with victory, and the only apparent chance of success to their enemy lies in the somewhat underrated valour of the Germans. They recover from a defeat that would daunt almost any other men, and are speedily ready for another struggle. It is in this element, and certainly not in any skill on the part of the leaders hitherto, that Austria may look for the reason why her armies have not been scattered like chaff. But it is now said that the Emperor of Austria is taking the army into his own hands, has made "new dispositions," and that a different plan of campaign may be looked for. The allies do not appear to be discomfited by the news.

The death of the aged Metternich, the type of the Holy Alliance, could scarcely have occurred at a more fitting moment. Men had long done with him and his principles, and every event in the history now being acted must have carried grief to his heart—if statesmen of his class have hearts with room in them for feelings which agitate the common herd.

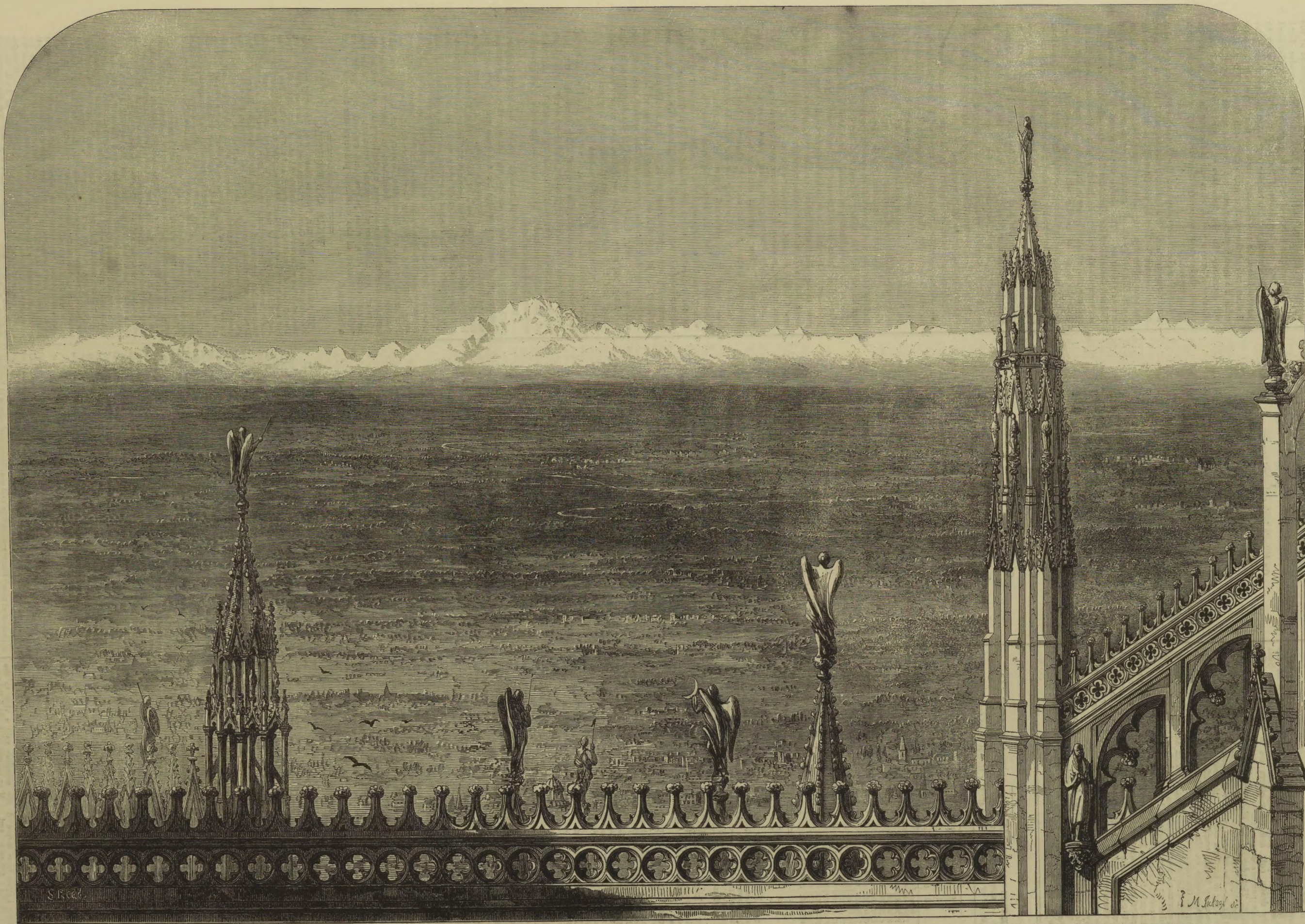
The week has been without incident, but the holiday seekers have been happy in their Ascut weather, and the attendance at that most picturesque of racing meetings has not been materially interfered with by the all-important doings elsewhere. It is with less satisfaction that we chronicle the fact, or warning, that Father Thames is busily preparing his very best poison for the miserable metropolitans, and that the whiffs which already come upon the bridges and into the chambers by the stream are charged with unmistakable evil. It is something to have warning, as the wealthier classes can make provision for escape; but it would be better for the unfortunate masses who must abide by the foul banks if the former could not get away. Something might then be resolutely done. However, the new Parliament cannot well depart from Westminster, and one constant petition from the unhappy Londoners will pour upon the river terraces, in at the Gothic windows, up the long passages, and into the grave and gay chambers of Lords and Commons. It is like the gaol fever of other days, when judges, and counsel, and juries were poisoned: the lot of the wretched prisoners was thought of and ameliorated.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Frances Countess of Harrowby was administered to in the London Court of Probate, and special letters of administration, with the will annexed, granted on the 4th of June to the Right Hon. Dudley Earl of Harrowby, the husband, and sole executor. The Countess had made her will on the 28th of October, 1856, and a codicil on the 3rd of August, 1858, disposing of her remaining interest in the sum of £20,000, under the will of the late Marchioness of Bute, her mother, and which the Countess has bequeathed to the Earl, her husband, to dispose of as his Lordship may think proper, otherwise, at his decease, it is to become the property of the sons not holding the title of Earl of Harrowby; and bequeaths an emerald locket set in diamonds, which belonged to her grandmother, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, together with a service of plate, called the camp service, to be held as heirlooms with the earldom until twenty years have expired after the decease of her children, grandchildren, or remoter issue, now living, when the same shall become the absolute property of the then Earl of Harrowby. All the rest of the jewellery and effects are bequeathed to the Earl absolutely.

The will of George Hadden, Esq., of Highbury-terrace, and of Copthall-court, London, merchant, was proved in the principal registry of the Court of Probate on the 4th of June by Elizabeth Black Hadden, his daughter, and James Alexander Hadden, Esq., his son, two of the executors, power being reserved to Mrs. Hadden, the relict, to prove hereafter. The personal estate was sworn under £80,000. The will is dated the 21st of July, 1852, and a codicil the 13th of August, 1856. He has bequeathed to his wife the interest of £12,000 for her life, and has left her a legacy of £3000; and he has bequeathed to each unmarried daughter a legacy of £1000. The residue to be divided into seven equal parts amongst his son and six daughters.

The will and codicil of George Cary Elwes, Esq., formerly of Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, but late of Cadogan-place, were proved in the London Court of Probate by Sir Joseph William Copley, Bart., and Charles Thomas Henesque, Esq., the joint executors. The personality sworn under £15,000. To his wife he leaves a residence, and bequeaths to her the furniture absolutely, except the books and plate, which at her decease are to go to the eldest son; and also leaves to his wife the interest of £10,000, the principal at her decease to be divided amongst his unmarried daughters. He bequeaths the residue of his property to his children in equal portions. To his executors he leaves £100 each, and to his cousin, Mr. J. T. Henesque, a further sum of £100. He made a codicil on the 15th of April, 1853, on which day he died, bequeathing to Emma Key, who was the nurse to his children, the interest of £400 for her life, and the principal to her children, having by the will left her a legacy of £200. The will was dated the 3rd of July, 1852.



THE PLAINS OF LOMBARDY FROM THE ROOF OF MILAN CATHEDRAL, WITH MONTE ROSA AND THE ALPS IN THE DISTANCE.—FROM A DRAWING BY S. READ.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



DRAGOONS.

CHASSEURS.

UHLANS

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS.

LIFE GUARDS (HORSE AND FOOT).

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, June 10, appeared in our second edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

THE DISMEMBERED MILITIA.—Lord Rosslyn, in reply to Lord Aveland, said it was intended to send some of the dismembered militia to Hythe for instruction in musketry. Enfield rifles had been issued to all the regiments which had been re-embodied, and as soon as the remainder were sufficiently instructed the Enfield rifle would be distributed also among them.

On the motion of Lord Campbell, the Vexatious Indictments Bill, which was before the House last Session, was read a second time.

The Debtor and Creditor Bill and the Companies' Bill were also severally read a second time.

The Law of Property and Trustees' Relief Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.—DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.

The adjourned debate on the Queen's Speech was resumed by Mr. M. GIBSON, who replied to some of the arguments of the Attorney-General for Ireland, and said that, driven as he was to select which of the two great parties in the country could be most safely entrusted with the management of public affairs, he at once pronounced in favour of the Liberals. Lord Derby, when he came into power, avowed the object of his Government to be to stem the tide of democracy, and he therefore looked with just suspicion upon the Reform Bill of the Government, which was quite in accordance with the declaration of the Premier. He was, therefore, unwilling to place any confidence in the Government when it professed to bring in a new Reform Bill more liberal in its provisions than the one which had been condemned by the House. He warned the Roman Catholics that in supporting the Government they had nothing to expect; for the Government, however well disposed to do them justice, dared not do so without risking the loss of two-thirds of their supporters. Having, then, no confidence in the Government, he would give his hearty support to the amendment.

Mr. LINDSAY said he felt it to be his duty as a Reformer, and in the interests of Reform, to vote against the amendment. The present Government would pass a liberal measure of reform, whereas, if it were left to Lord John Russell, the question would be like a shuttlecock between the battledores of the Lords and Commons, struck from one to the other, like the Jew Bill, for the next twenty years. He believed the present Government could bring in a satisfactory Reform Bill, and, if satisfactory to that House, could pass it through the House of Lords, which the Whigs could not do with any measure of theirs. For these reasons he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT contended that the dissolution of Parliament by the Government was a declaration of war to the knife against the Liberal party; and they had no right to complain if that party now insisted on showing them they were victorious in the struggle. The right hon. gentleman canvassed the measures adopted by the Government, many of which were, he said, in the same category as the late Reform Bill which Mr. Walpole, in a letter to Lord Derby, characterised as a measure which, if proposed by Lord Palmerston, would have been opposed by every Conservative of the House. He thought the Liberal measures proposed by the Government could be carried out with more advantage to the country if promoted by those who would advocate them without any sacrifice of principle.

Mr. BENTINCK opposed the amendment.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR supported the amendment.

Captain VERNON said the amendment was a desperate attempt on the part of gentlemen who had been long cooling their heels on the Opposition benches to warm themselves at the Treasury fire.

Mr. W. H. LEATHAM supported the amendment.

Mr. G. C. LEWIS also supported the amendment.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said the Government could fairly lay claim to the confidence of the country from the effective position into which it had brought the defences of the country. He also defended the foreign policy of the Earl of Malmesbury.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the country had been appealed to as to whether it confided in Ministers, and yet now it was called facious to endeavour to ascertain the result. The noble Lord described the conduct of the Government in reaching power by means of the Conspiracy Bill as facious and treacherous, for Lord Derby had suggested such a measure, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had voted for its first reading, and yet they had afterwards turned out the Government for bringing it in.

Mr. ROEBUCK would not vote for the amendment, for he would not in the present state of Europe turn out a Government without knowing that he could put in a better. Of this he entertained doubts. The various parties abused each other; but as he could not give a good character to any he would leave things as they now stood.

Sir H. CAIRNS replied to the various charges made against the Government in the course of the debate, and contended that nothing had been elicited which should induce the House to withdraw its confidence from her Majesty's Ministers.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	323
Against	310

Majority against the Government.. .. —13

The House then adjourned until midday on Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock on Saturday last, when a very large number of members attended, in the expectation, which was, however, not fulfilled, that some Ministerial statement would be made consequent upon the vote of the previous day.

The Marquis of Hartington brought up the report on the Address as amended, which was ordered to be presented to her Majesty by such members of the House as were Privy Counsellors.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, a resolution was agreed to that the Queen's Speech should be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Sir S. NORTHGORE, observing that, under existing circumstances, no business could be done and no writs issued, moved that the House on rising should adjourn until Friday.

After some conversation, initiated by Sir C. NAPIER, relating to the naval bounty, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned until the day named.

"SMALL MAJORITIES."

Just a week ago a vote was carried in the House of Commons on which turned not only a change in the personnel of the English Ministry, but divers important and not yet ascertained changes in the foreign and domestic policy of the country. Into the political or social consequences of this vote it is not, however, our present purpose to enter. We have merely to notice the singularly delicate and minute disturbance of the Parliamentary equilibrium upon which the whole result was made to depend. Out of a "House" in which—including the Speaker, tellers, vacancies, and pairs—no less than 646 members were duly accounted for, leaving only eight absentees, a slender majority of 13 practically decided the question at issue. Whatever consequences may, and must, result from this division would therefore have been obviated if only seven members could have been induced to vote the other way. A change of sentiment influencing one out of every hundred honourable representatives returned to the new Parliament might thus have produced a marked change in the policy, and a memorable alteration in the destinies, of England for many years to come. The poetical apothegm that "great events from trivial causes spring" never received a more striking illustration, if only we take the phenomenon as it appears on the outside view.

The fact, however, assumes another aspect when, upon further inquiry, we discover that it is only one of a long series. For more than thirty years past, indeed, the most memorable changes of policy or of Ministry, the success or defeat of the most important measures—in short, almost everything which deserves to be recorded as a political "event"—has been brought about by some vote in the House determined by the preponderance of a very small percentage of honourable or noble members. The illustrations of this phenomena are so numerous and curious as to be worth recapitulating. We have room but for the more important items in this long schedule.

During the long agitations of the pre-Reform era there were many occasions on which questions of moment were decided by the narrowest and most accidental majorities. Byron relates how, on some night when a motion in favour of Catholic Emancipation was before the Upper House, Lord Chancellor Eldon outraged alike social proprieties and the decencies of debate in his wrath at seeing another Opposition Peer enter just before the division. "By G— they will have it now; this new vote, which has just come in, will give it them!" The question then in debate nevertheless remained in suspense for nearly twenty years longer, until Eldon himself had vanished from the political arena, and a bill, not carried by an accidental vote that had "just come in," opened the door of the Legislature in both Houses to our Catholic fellow-subjects.

Passing on to a much later era—in fact, to the Reform Bill itself—we find that in 1830, when the Reform question first transpired in the shape of a Ministerial dilemma, Sir Henry Parnell stormed the intrenchments of the anti-Reform Ministry by a motion for a Select Committee on the Civil List of the new Sovereign, who had but a few months previously ascended the throne. This motion was carried on November 15, by a majority of only 29—233 v. 204—or about 64 per cent of the voting numbers, but it sufficed to compel the resignation of the existing Government, and left the field open for the succeeding Liberal Administration.

The Reform Bill introduced by this new Government endured many vicissitudes before its ultimate failure. The second reading of the first measure brought forward by the Grey Administration was carried only by a majority of 1—302 to 301; and an amendment on going into Committee was won for the Opposition by a majority of 8. The public then took the matter in hand, and the measure, which had been tossed to and fro by opposing and nearly equal parties in the House, was finally carried amidst

one of the most violent storms of "public opinion" which ever fell short of actual émeute.

After the appointment, the success, the apotheosis, and the collapse of the Reform Administration, King William IV. dismissed the Whig Ministers and summoned the Conservatives, as represented by Sir R. Peel, to his Council. The Parliamentary divisions consequent upon this new appointment were frequent and narrow. On the very first day of the Session (Feb. 19, 1835) a contest for the Speakership was determined against the Government by a majority of only 10 votes in a House of 625 present members. A few days later Lord Morpeth, now Earl of Carlisle, moved an amendment to the Address, signifying regret at the recent dissolution of Parliament, which was carried by a majority of 7. This incident is remarkable as presenting the latest instance of an amendment being moved to the Address before the present Session, and with a very similar result—in the defeat by a very narrow margin of the existing Administration. As Peel still refused to resign, even though thus narrowly outvoted, several subsequent divisions took place, with similar results, the balance always inclining on the adverse side, but with a very slight departure from the line of actual equilibrium. Majorities of 25, 27, and 33, were the largest that the Opposition could muster; but these at length sufficed to overturn the Ministry. After a strenuous and persevering defence Peel surrendered office before a hostile vote on the Irish Tithe Bill, carried only by 27 majority in a House of 543 voting members.

The succeeding Ministry, for a few Sessions, encountered no serious opposition. But as their antagonists recovered confidence and union the system of "small majorities" again prevailed. In May, 1839, on their Jamaica Bill, Government gained the day by only 5 out of nearly 600 members present; and, though the majority happened to be on the right side, they immediately resigned. Difficulties in the constitution of the Royal household, culminating in what was called the "Bedchamber Plot," frustrated Sir R. Peel's attempts to form a Government, and the old Ministers came back again. Two years later, however, they were overtaken by another and even narrower majority. Their proposal to compromise the Corn-law question by adopting an 8s. duty having been rejected, Sir R. Peel moved a "no confidence" resolution, and carried it by a majority of one vote in a very full House, the numbers being 312 to 311. The Ministers appealed to the country, hoping to improve their position by a dissolution; but in the new Parliament they found themselves much worse off than before. They accordingly resigned; and the Peel majorities, for the next Session or two, were comparatively large.

The repeal of the Corn-laws, carried by Sir R. Peel, broke up the Conservative party in 1845; and the Liberal Administration which succeeded had it all their own way. But in 1851 the Opposition had rallied, and a motion of Mr. Disraeli, equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, on the subject of agricultural distress, was defeated by only 14 out of 552 votes. In the same year a motion, brought forward by Mr. Hume, limiting the extension of the income tax to a single year, was carried against the Government by just the same majority, the division list showing 244 to 230. Next year, on the Militia Bill, an amendment, moved by Lord Palmerston, was carried, also against the Government, by only 11 votes (135—126), and the Ministers resigned. Subsequent divisions came so completely within the range of recent memory that we need only allude to them. The Liberals, who were ejected in February, 1852, by a majority of 11, expelled their rivals again in December, although there had been a new Parliament elected in the interval, by 19. During their restored rule the Whig Government found, on many important occasions, a nearly perfect equipoise of votes in the House of Commons. In 1853 the total repeal of the advertisement duty was carried twice against them by majorities respectively of 9 and 5. In the following year the Bribery at Elections Bill was carried on the third reading by only 7, while the Ministerial Parliamentary Oaths (Jew) Bill of that Session was negatived at a similar stage by a majority of 4 (251 v. 247). Then came the war, which disturbed or overrode all party organisation. But no sooner was peace proclaimed than the old rule of "measuring cast" majorities resumed its sway. Lord Palmerston was defeated upon Mr. Cobden's China vote of censure by 16 in a House of nearly 600. He dissolved Parliament, and obtained in the new House an overwhelming majority, which, however, dwindled away in the course of twelve months to the old tenacity; and in February, 1858, another "small majority" of 19 against the second reading of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill brought about a resignation, and placed a Derbyite Ministry once more in power. These, however, have shared the common lot. A moderate majority of 39 in the debate on their Reform Bill induced them to dissolve, and a smaller majority of 13 in the present House, recorded this day week, has compelled them to resign.

With the exception of the vote on Mr. Roebuck's motion for the Sebastopol Committee of Inquiry—passed during the crisis of the war mania, and which overthrew the Aberdeen Administration—it appears that nearly every critical vote, such as led to dissolutions or resignations, for the last thirty years, has practically been decided by majorities rarely exceeding 40, and not seldom falling below a score. Frequent repetitions of this phenomenon have almost entitied us to consider it a law, and it leads to many curious inferences respecting the working of the British Constitution. In the old Castlereagh days the Minister sometimes boasted that he could send the whole Opposition home in three hackney-coaches. When the Reform Bill passed it was asserted, and for some time believed, that an overwhelming and unassailable majority would be enjoyed by any Minister who chose to indorse the Democratic "ticket." Times have now completely changed. The era of "strong" Government in the bygone meaning of that term has passed away. The men to whose guidance the destinies of this great empire are intrusted receive their commission from a Legislature in which their avowed supporters very slightly outnumber their professed enemies. This, for a period equivalent to the lapse of a whole generation, has been the "rule" of our Parliamentary warfare. To foreigners the spectacle is undoubtedly strange. How comes it, they ask, that Englishmen cannot agree either regarding "men or measures" with a better concurrence of opinion on one side or the other, but remain, as it were, in a chronic state of suspense, determining by a few votes out of many hundreds—and those votes predominating alternately in different directions—what Ministers are to rule and what bills are to pass? This, however, is an outward view of the case. Regarded intrinsically, we find much to admire and approve in this state of delicate equipoise, in spite of the practical inconvenience to which it may occasionally lead. For one thing, it shows that on all the important questions involving serious national interests and commanding popular sympathies, both parties in the State and the Legislature are at accord with one another and with the general sentiment of the public at large. It is a fact entailing many difficulties upon party leaders in the House, but fraught with blessings to the community, that the questions about which Tories and Whigs in these days are quarrelling relate to those minor and comparatively inconsequential measures that may be passed or postponed, and decided by the Ays or the Noes, without serious detriment to the country, and with no risk of eliciting any popular excitement. Regarded in this light, the present era of "small majorities" in the House signifies merely that all the great problems have been solved, and that every important cause of controversy has ceased to exist. Happy, says the proverb, is the nation that "has no history." Tranquil, we may add, must be the times and prosperous the community wherein the utmost excitement that can be produced by a prospective change of Government, and alteration of foreign and domestic policy, assumes no higher dimensions than can be arithmetically measured by the proportion of 323 to 310. The political atmosphere must be very calm when the highest billow rises only by these few inches above the general level.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—As the necessary consequence of the division of Friday week, Lord Derby lost no time in placing his resignation and that of his colleagues in her Majesty's hands. Lord Granville was then sent for by the Queen; but, after interviews with several of his political friends, the result was that Lord Palmerston was, on Sunday evening, intrusted by her Majesty with the formation of a new Ministry.

—We have reason to believe (says the *Times*) that her Majesty, as a mark of special favour, will confer upon Lord Derby the Order of the Garter; and, as there is no Garter vacant, will summon an extraordinary chapter of the order for that purpose. Her Majesty will also confer the Grand Cross of the Bath upon Lord Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT LISBON.—The Prince landed at Lisbon on the 5th inst. His Royal Highness, who was landed in the King of Portugal's state barge, was received at the Lisbon arsenal with all the honours due to his rank, and immediately conveyed in one of the Royal carriages, accompanied by the British Minister, Mr. Howard, and a military escort, to the Palace of Necessidades, where he was residing with the King of Portugal and the Royal family. The British residents in Lisbon presented a loyal address of congratulation to the Prince upon his visit to one of England's oldest allies.

TWO CHINA JARS IN CHANCERY.—The two china jars which recently got into the Court of Chancery were the subject of an elaborate judgment by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on Monday. The case was a peculiar one. Mrs. Gray, the occupant of a house in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, and owner of the jars, was about to let her house furnished to Mr. Falcho, agreeing to give him the option of purchasing certain articles of furniture, including the china jars, which were put down in the schedule attached to the agreement to let at a value of first £25, and ultimately £40. The agreement had hardly been signed when Mrs. Gray died, and the jars were left to her executors, Messrs. Watson, of Duke-street, Manchester-square, who at once offered £200 for the jars. Disregarding her agreement with the incoming tenant, and advised by the Messrs. Watson that she had been unfairly led into the bargain, Mrs. Gray sold them to the Messrs. Watson for £200. Mr. Falcho, who it seems had been a dealer, and knew the value of the jars, sought by application to the Court of Chancery to enforce performance of the agreement to sell them to him for £40. The Vice-Chancellor, however, being apparently of opinion that the lady had been taken advantage of, set aside her agreement with Falcho and confirmed the sale to Messrs. Watson, who, it was stated, had refused £300 for the jars. The jars are described as nearly five feet high.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

"PLAIN JOHN CAMPBELL" has this week attained the highest object of his ambition. Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chancellors," left off with Lord Eldon. He has yet to write, if, indeed, he has not already written, the lives of Lord Eldon's successors—of Lyndhurst, Brougham, Cottenham, Truro, Cranworth, St. Leonards, and Chelmsford. He may now appropriately conclude his work with his own autobiography. Lord Campbell will make the third Scotchman who has been Lord High Chancellor of England—the Earl of Rosslyn and Lord Erskine are the other two. The "Unicorn" is again fighting for the Crown. If it is remarkable to see a man who has lived a laborious life except, after an apprenticeship existence of more than seven years exceeding the scriptural allotment of life, a new and very laborious office, it is pleasant to observe an English nobleman who was Chancellor of the Exchequer more than fifty years and whose father was Prime Minister of England some eighty years since—it is pleasant to see so accomplished a nobleman nearing his ninety-ninth year who has eyes still awake to the beauties of English art, and good sense to secure, for the enjoyment of his remaining years, so charming a portrait as that of Miss Ridge, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, sold at Christie and Manson's on Saturday last, and bought by the Marquis at the sensible price of five hundred guineas. Exquisite in pose, rich and well preserved in colour, arch and beautiful in expression, this picture, uncleaned as it is, may, with a little judicious cleaning, prove to be a picture worth double the sum his Lordship gave for it. As for the other examples of Sir Joshua sold the same day, with the exception of the "Braddyll Family," brought to light at the Manchester Exhibition, their dispersal does not require more than a mere mention in this column of Talk. His Mrs. Braddyll of the family picture is a seated figure in Sir Joshua's very best manner. Let us trust that the nation has secured this picture, for the nation is without even a tolerable specimen of Reynolds's skill in catching and preserving those generations of English beauty. We have the Knight of Plympton to great advantage in girlhood nature in the Harman and Vernon "Age of Innocence," we have him to great advantage in a higher touch in the angels' heads of the Gordon Girl, and we have him in his full male strength in the Angerstein portrait of the hero of Gibraltar; but we have no Kitty Fisher or Nelly O'Brien, no Waldegrave Girls, or Marlborough Family. The more's the pity. The Braddyll Family sold for one thousand pounds.

If Mr. Dawson Turner could rise from the grave, he would rise perfectly content with the way in which Messrs. Pattick and Simpson have catalogued and sold his very valuable collection of MSS.—in every respect the most remarkable collection of MSS., the Upcott Collection not excepted—that has been scattered in our time, and yet one of its Jew's eyes. The collection of Royal English Letters had been previously secured for the British Museum by the tact and good sense of the Keeper of the MSS., Sir Frederick Madden. The prices were excellent. Four letters in the handwriting of Oliver Cromwell brought severally twenty-six pounds five shillings, thirty-one pounds ten shillings, a like sum, and forty-seven pounds five shillings, Milton's receipt for an instalment of the payment due on "Paradise Lost," with his widow's receipt for a further sum, was sold for forty-three pounds one shilling. This, we trust, has gone to the British Museum, to be placed by the side of Milton's agreement for the sale of his great epic, presented to the Museum in his lifetime by the late Mr. Samuel Rogers.

The great discoverer of the circulation of the human blood must have written, surely, a great deal; yet the only specimen of his handwriting said to exist—his name in an album—was sold last week for twenty pounds. We have no specimens of the handwriting of William Shakspeare except the words "by me," and his name on five occasions. We have nothing of Kit Marlowe, nothing of Carew, nothing of Collins but his name.

At the rooms of Messrs. Pattick and Simpson, on the 27th inst. and four following days, the sale of the unique literary collections of the late Miss Jenkins, of Clifton, will engage the attention of the cognoscenti. This collection is especially rich in portraiture, engravings, autographs, curious and early editions of the Scriptures, and the works of female writers; one work—"Granger's Biographical History of England"—originally the property of the late Luke White, of Dublin, illustrated by him at a cost of £1500, and subsequently continued to the present time by the late Miss Jenkins, alone contains upwards of 8000 illustrations.

Four portraits have been added to the National Portrait Gallery. Cowley is one. We wish we could say it was the piping "Shepherd," by Cowley, bought at the Strawberry-hill sale by the late Sir Robert Peel.

Our Norfolk readers will be glad to learn that the illustrated copy of Blomefield's "Norfolk," in fifty-four volumes, made by the skilled and unwearied assiduity of the late Mr. Dawson Turner and his daughters, has just been bought for the British Museum. There are upwards of 7000 prints and drawings in the volumes, many of interesting places now no more. The price was £460.

We cannot suffer Mr. Jacob Bell to pass from this world without a word in print of sincere regret. He loved English art, and encouraged it. It was Mr. Jacob Bell who mediated for Sir Edwin Landseer with engravers and print-publishers, and put many additional thousands of pounds in Sir Edwin's pockets. Mr. Bell was liberal in allowing his collection to be seen, and in lending his pictures for any public purpose. His last act was to lend his whole collection for the benefit of the Marylebone Institution. Mr. Bell was in his forty-ninth year.

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone) takes the chair on the seventieth anniversary of the Literary Fund on Wednesday next. Will he in his speech touch on the trouble which has given the Literary Fund the nickname of "The Rupture Society"? Better not, perhaps.

"Ebony," as "Auld Reekie" still delights to call her favourite "Mega," has been pitching this month into Lord Macaulay's history. This seems strange after Sir Archibald Alison's extreme praise in the same periodical of the first two volumes of the work. A correspondent asks if we shall not have, when the copyright is out, a "Student's Macaulay." Our correspondent had better ask the publishers of the work—the Messrs. Longman, or, better still, the author, Lord Macaulay himself.

Mr. Fairholt, an excellent English antiquary, has been lecturing in the Guildhall of the city of London—and what does the reader think was the subject? Why, our old friends "Gog and Magog." Mr. Fairholt, it is said, took a text for his lecture, and what was the text? "And there were giants in those days." This reminds us that we are to have a "new" telegraph to America, and by a "new" passage and a "new" line. This time the wire will attempt to run from the land of giants—from the land's end in Cornwall to some point in Jonathan's dominions.

Full fathom five the cable lies;

or will lie before long, if all we have heard and hope be true.

MUSIC.

THE most interesting musical occurrence of the past week has been the great annual demonstration of the Metropolitan National Schools, on Saturday last, at the CRYSTAL PALACE. Our readers have already been made aware of the existence of an association denominated "The Metropolitan Schools Choral Society," formed for the purpose of promoting musical education in the schools of London and its vicinity, and carried on under the able direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. This association includes nearly one hundred and fifty of these schools, and the number is still increasing. The masters and mistresses are instructed by Mr. Martin in the elements of music and singing, who, in their turn, teach the children of the schools, according to the method which they themselves have learned. District meetings, under the superintendence of Mr. Martin, are regularly held for the purpose of testing the progress of the pupils; and once a year the whole of them are united in one body, to enable the public to judge how far the efforts of the society have been successful. On Saturday last there was a great performance of choral music, both sacred and secular; the choristers being the children, to the number of four thousand, and their teachers and other persons connected with the schools, to the number of a thousand more. They were all assembled in the new orchestra erected for the approaching Handel Festival; and the sight of this vast multitude of boys and girls—clean, neatly dressed, healthy, and happy-looking—was most striking and gratifying, as it bore testimony to their good nurture, and the decent and respectable character of their parents and kindred. Much of this is to be ascribed, we are convinced, to the influence of music, for it is impossible to over-estimate the moral power of this heavenly art when brought by proper means into the humble dwellings of the poor. The vocal performances were of an excellence, had we not heard them, we should have thought incredible. The pieces selected were of the highest order—sacred choruses of Handel, Mendelssohn, and other great masters, intermingled with some of our finest glees and secular part-songs. The youthful singers acquitted themselves with the steadiness and intelligence of trained choristers: their whole hearts were in their music, and they sang with an earnestness which gave their harmony a charm beyond the reach of art. The effect was overpowering; and the cheeks of many, though unused to the melting mood, were wet with the tears of emotion and delight. Criticism—if any one could be critical at such moments—might have detected faults in the selection, or flaws in the execution, of the music; but they were few and slight, and detracted nothing from the surprising excellence of the performance.

"Il Giuramento," a forgotten opera, by Mercadante, a forgotten composer, has been "revived" at DRURY LANE, and had two performances last week. The policy of reproducing a piece which had twice proved entirely unsuccessful in England is somewhat questionable. In 1840 it was brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre, and had only one performance. Five years afterwards it was again produced, when the manager, notwithstanding its cold reception, persisted in giving it three or four times to empty houses. Since that time it has slept on the shelf till now. But it was brought forward at Paris during last season with some success; and this, probably, is what has tempted Mr. Smith to reproduce it here. It was carefully brought out, and the two principal parts were admirably performed by Mdlle. Guarducci and L. Graziani. Hence the performance met with some applause, but every person of any judgment was convinced that the previous rejections of the opera by our public were perfectly just. It is not worth while to criticise at any length an opera which no efforts can save from speedy and total oblivion. Suffice it to say that the libretto is a confused and incoherent mass of silliness and absurdity—a positive burlesque on tragedy, and calculated to produce laughter rather than tears; and that the music, though it shows technical skill, is a mere tissue of conventional commonplaces, without a single original idea. There are many fine operas of the olden time the revival of which would be a real boon to the lovers of the beautiful in music. Why, then, pass them by in order to rake up such things as the "Giuramento"?

"Otello" was performed at COVENT GARDEN on Tuesday, for the first time this season. It was cast as formerly, Tamburlik being Otello, Grisi the Desdemona, and Ronconi the Iago. These characters, we need scarcely say, were superbly acted and sung; and, the opera altogether being got up with great care, the performance was entirely successful.

The fourth concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday evening. What its quality was the following programme will show:—

PART I.	
Sinfonia in G minor	Haydn.
Capriccio, "Una voce, po' o' f!" Mdlle. Artôt (Il Barbiere di Siviglia)	Verdi.
Concerto in B flat, harp, Mdlle. Moosner	Parish Alvars.
Aria, "My heart, with pious faith rejoices," Madame Clara Novello; with violin solo obbligato, Mr. Lucas	J. S. Bach.
Overture in G (his), composed for the Philharmonic Society	Mendelssohn.
PART II.	
Sinfonia Pastorale	Beethoven.
Finale, "Quis est homo," Madame Clara Novello and Mdlle. Artôt (Stabat Mater)	Rossini.
Overture (Zampa)	Hérold.

Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc.

It is in the unrivalled performance of the orchestral works of the great masters that the proud pre-eminence of these concerts especially lies. To hear a symphony of Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, or Mendelssohn in all its grandeur and beauty you must still resort to a concert of the Philharmonic Society. Besides the two masterpieces of this class included in the above programme, the concert presented several other features of remarkable interest. Mendelssohn's overture was composed by him during one of his earliest visits to England expressly for the Philharmonic Society, and still remains in manuscript. It is of a grandiose and lofty character, but less original in style than the author's later works. It is, nevertheless, a precious relic of the lamented composer. Mdlle. Moosner is regarded as the most accomplished harpist in Europe, and her performance of Alvars's fine concerto was worthy of her reputation. Bach's sacred song, beautifully sung by Madame Clara Novello, is a little gem which that lady had the good fortune to discover, and of which she, we believe, is the only possessor. Mdlle. Artôt is a singer of the highest order, and was received with a degree of warmth seldom shown by the Philharmonic audience, who are critical and discriminating, but not very enthusiastic.

The principal benefit concert of the week was Mr. Benedict's matinee, on Monday, at St. JAMES'S HALL. It was an ample and varied entertainment, to which a host of our most eminent performers contributed their talents. The hall was filled to overflowing with fashionable company; for no member of the profession stands higher in public favour than Mr. Benedict.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE has been opened with an English opera company and a party of Spanish dancers, under the management of Mr. Augustus Braham. On Saturday last they performed a new opera by Mr. E. J. Loder, called "Raymond and Agnes," in which some very pretty music is thrown away on a libretto of the weakest description. The principal characters were well performed by Madame Rudersdorf, Mr. Porren, and Mr. Hamilton Braham, who received a good deal of applause.

On Tuesday evening a concert was given in the Music Hall of the Royal Old Wells, Cheltenham, by the Normal Choro Choral Society. The programme consisted of Mozart's Twelfth Service, and a miscellaneous selection of secular music, including Schiller's "Lay of the Bell," by Romberg. The whole of the performance gave great satisfaction to a numerous and fashionable audience.

POLYTECHNIC.—This scientific institution also maintains its high character, and provides a series of lectures, experiments, and mechanical exhibitions, well calculated to gratify the public taste for knowledge and information.

The Portrait of Mrs. Roden in our last week's Number was from a photograph by Mr. C. Clarkington, of Regent-street.

A ROYAL FISH.—An enormous sturgeon was caught 1½ m. on Saturday night last at the Long Rack in the Forth. It weighed 1½ cwt. and measured 8 ft. 3 in. in length.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ASTLEY'S.—The war spirit has found an echo at this theatre; and a spectacle in relation to it has been produced under the title of "France and Austria; or, the Camp Union." The action, however, deals with the past, not the present, and is placed in the period of the first French Republic. It has, in fact, already been dramatised under the title of "The Roll of the Drum." Louise d'Oberney (Miss Bathurst), an Austrian lady, prisoner to the French, is married under the auspices of this military ceremony to Bertrand (Mr. R. Phillips), a French soldier, and installed vivandière to the 24th Regiment. Her husband consents to an honourable arrangement with her, by which he regards himself exclusively as her brother. Her own brother, meanwhile, is imprisoned in an old mill, guarded by Bertrand as a sentinel, and Louise contrives to get him away while the captive escapes. Bertrand is liable to death, but commutes his punishment for the peril of leading a forlorn hope in a storming party, and finally obtains his pardon. At a subsequent period he rises to a Colonel's rank in the army, and is conducted by his fortune to the château in which Louise and her brother are residing. Here he resumes the habit of a common soldier, and has an interview with the lady. Ultimately her pride gives way to love, when he resumes his uniform as an officer, and ratifies the irregular marriage of former times. The adaptation of the piece has been effected by Mr. R. Phillips, who enacted the chivalrous soldier with much skill. The scenes in the circle continue effective, Mr. J. Henry Cooke displaying some marvellous feats while riding and driving four steeds. On Whit-Monday the spectacular drama of "The Battle of Waterloo" was revived, with gorgeous scenery and effects, and will doubtless prove attractive to holiday audiences.

STANDARD.—This theatre depends for the holiday week on the revival of the fine tragedy of "The Bridal," illustrated by the genius of Miss Glyn and the talent of Mr. Phelps. The revival has all the more interest since Miss Glyn has not performed the part of Evadne now for many years. Her conception of the character is original, and free from all the stage conventionalisms with which other representatives have surrounded it. She dares to be thoroughly human; and, even in the terrible scene with Amintor on the bridal night, preserves the woman, and builds up the interest not alone on the sarcastic scorn of the ambitious mistress, but also on the contempt which she naturally feels for the man whom she supposes a not unwilling accomplice of her guilt. The reaction is all the greater when she finds him honest, and abetted by her honoured brother in his righteous claims. Suddenly the veil drops from her eyes, remorse takes possession of her bosom, and she is ready to become at once "the wasting angel of retribution." Her death was remarkably fine. Mr. Rayner, as Amintor, threw into his part so much force and fire that he was loudly applauded. The tragedy, with these advantages, will, probably, have a run.

SURREY.—Two new candidates for an English reputation appeared here on Monday—Mr. and Mrs. Vezin—in the characters of Macbeth and his ambitious lady, and solicited the verdict of a British public. They have performed, we believe, in America with some success. Of the two Mr. Vezin is the better; and, indeed, he possesses some good points as an actor—among them, careful study and a graceful manner. Mrs. Vezin as yet wants practice. The tragedy in other respects was well acted.

PRINCESS.—A new farce was produced on Monday, and acted after the historical drama of "Henry V." It is by Messrs. Yates and Harrington, and entitled "If the Cap Fits." The ground of the action is peculiar, not to say whimsical. Three military friends and companions are rivals for the hand of Widow Ellerton (Miss Murray), but proceed with a perfect good understanding with another, and even debate together the best mode of proceeding. Captain Lynch (Mr. Walter Lacy) thinks that abduction is the most efficient; Lieutenant Dalrymple (Mr. G. Everett) votes for written correspondence; and Dr. Flapperton (Mr. Frank Matthews) is for oral communication. The question is decided by lot, and also which shall make trial first. The result is one of cross purposes. The Captain has to trust to speech, the Doctor to writing, and the Lieutenant to attempt elopement. The methods imposed are directly contrary to the dispositions of the parties. A cap is used in drawing the lots. Now, this cap has been worked by the lady for a fourth lover who is daily expected from China. This fact, of course, puts an end to the expectations of the rivals, and the little drama. Slight as it is, the neat manner in which it was acted ensured it success.

NEW ADELPHI.—"The Rifle Volunteers" is the name of an occasional sketch by Mr. E. Stirling, produced on Monday, which includes the song, "Riflemen, form!" The plot of such pieces is always a matter of secondary importance—the purpose is the chief affair. The action lies between a father and his daughter, John Lawrence, a respectable merchant (Mr. Selby), and the daughter (Mrs. A. Mellon) differ in opinion as to the courage of the youth of the present day, the old gentleman being devoted to the cause of the volunteers under George III. Miss Lawrence is not exactly able to prove the valour of the men, but she resolves on proving that of the women, and accoures a company of girls as riflemen filling herself the rôle of corporal. The girls looked well in the new costume,—and the song, which was sung by Mrs. Mellon, was applauded.

GRECIAN.—The manager of this theatre has provided a veritable Whitsun drama, which has been adopted by Mr. G. Conquest from Mr. Ainsworth's novel of "Mervyn Clitheroe," and was produced on Monday, under the title of "There's Many a Slip 'twixt the Cup and the Lip." Mr. Mead found a part that suited him admirably in Ned Culchich, the jealous husband; the character of Mervyn Clitheroe was well supported by Mr. Fernandez; the villain of the piece, Malpas Sale, was characteristically delineated by Mr. Hustley. The most difficult rôle is decidedly that of the severely tried and tempted but innocent wife, Sissy, which was performed with her accustomed taste by Miss J. Covey. Mr. G. Conquest has also drawn a character for himself in Simon Pownall, the village doctor, who is always thrusting his pills on everybody, and gets himself into hot water (and cold) by abstracting the rightful will, which he contrives to preserve, notwithstanding his being drugged, and nearly drowned in the moat. His make-up in the different acts, and particularly in the last, was very effective. The drama is decidedly a holiday piece; and, as such, well adapted to secure success.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—On Saturday evening Mr. Albert Smith illuminated the exterior of the building with a brilliant arrangement of Chinese lamps, flags, and other appropriate ornaments, in honour of the two-hundredth representation of his entertainment on the subject of "China." Mr. Smith still continues his practice of modifying and diversifying his lecture with allusions to the latest topics and events, and now finds a jest in Lord Malmesbury's patronage of bad spelling, and another in the defeat of the Derby Administration, which duly take their places in the patter-song of Galignani's Messenger. In this manner Mr. Smith secures his popularity, and commands large and fashionable audiences.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—After a twelve months' absence from London Mr. and Mrs. T. German Reed will resume their entertainment at this establishment on Monday next. The "Popular Illustrations" with which they have amused the public for some time past have been set aside and will be succeeded by an entirely new series, entitled "The County Assizes," and "Seaside Sketches," with new scenery and appliances by Messrs. Grieve and Tobin.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The Christy Minstrels yet hold possession, and retain their attraction. They have varied their bill by the revival of their burlesque Italian Opera, which, in its mere nothingness, is irresistibly ludicrous. The soprano, the tenor, the baritone, and the bass are simply impersonated and animated for the usual stage situations and correspondent passions, which are caricatured to the extreme. The storm of sound is fierce while it lasts, though it is brief in its duration. The experiment was successful.

THE ALHAMBRA.—The equestrian entertainments continue here in full force. Among the scenes in the circle, those relating to the story of "Cinderella" are deservedly the most conspicuous. The arena continues to be respectably patronised.

GREAT GLOBE.—The exertions of Mr. Wald are admirably directed to the maintenance of the character of this scientific institution; for such it may now well be called. The arrangements for the season are calculated to facilitate the public inspection of the models, maps, and dioramas provided for the instruction of its patrons. It is a place for the study, emphatically of "the world;" for which it supplies the means, and bids cut the inducements.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ASCOT opened well for Mr. Parr with the victory of Salisbury, who was claimed by Lord William Powlett for £600. William Boyce rode him, and is, we are glad to hear, engaged to Lord Fitzwilliam and his brother, for whom Henry Boyce is to train in Yorkshire. Gamster just defeated Brother to Sydney by a head for the Ascot Derby, which shows his form to be far below his looks. Thormanby, who is said to have given 21lb. to Lady Falconer, fairly ran a way from Lupulus and everything in the Biennial, and came to 15 to 1 for the Derby. The French mare, Miss Cath, with Flatman (who is quite well again, and had several mounts) in the saddle, could make no fight of it for the Vase; and Leamington showed the white feather at the Stand, but, though he made a second effort, he could not touch Schism. The Cossack blood had another triumph in the Stakes with Rouble; Roman Candle, the favourite, being quite out of it a quarter of a mile from home. Sir J. Hawley was in the ascendant again with his Venus filly; and Leprachaun, the representative of Scott's, who was backed at evens, could not get nearer than fifth. A gentleman rider was on Allington, much to the annoyance of the regular jockeys. Such appearances are in bad taste, except when a man chooses to ride his own horse. In consequence of the absence of her Majesty the attendance was small, but the four-in-hands showed up well.

The Hunt Cup on Wednesday brought thirty-five to the post, and ended in a dead heat between King-at-Arms and Schism; but in the second heat the blood of Kingston triumphed easily. Adamas broke down in this race, and will be seen no more.

The Gold Cup, which was run for on Tuesday, was won by Fisherman; Saunterer being second, and Tournament third. The weather was delightful, and the racing was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice.

The sale of Mr. Greville's stud is quite a historical fact in stud annals; and while her Majesty's sale average, in consequence of the mean looks of the Barntons, sank from 219 gs. to 183 gs., that of Mr. Greville's, who had made more use of Orlando, rose from 231 gs. to 308 gs. A Newminster, whom the Earl of Stamford purchased after a smart rally with John Day, was the highest priced (710 gs.) among her Majesty's; but an Orlando (400 gs.) and a Flying Dutchman (400 gs.) helped on matters. Brother to Imperieuse was very small, and he was sold at 250 gs. At Mr. Greville's, Brother to Chirp attracted great notice for his brother's sake, and the Earl of Stamford gave the last bid through his commissioner at 1000 gs. Mr. Crawford went to 910 gs., and got an Orlando colt out of Muscovite's dam; but the gentleman who bid for him gave in at 1100 gs. for the Torment filly, and left Lord Stamford the victor at 10 gs. more. Altogether, the Enville Hall stud received an accession of six for 2970 gs., and three of these averaged 973 gs. The sale produced 4683 guineas; and it is a remarkable fact that, in spite of Chirp's running, and there being a brother to Teddington (which Lord Chesterfield bought for 320 guineas) in the lot, the fifteen were very recently offered by private contract for £2500! Lord Coventry, Mr. Padwick, and Mr. Harry Hill were all buyers at the two sales, whose average was 244 guineas for thirty-two.

Newton begins on Tuesday, Hampton on Wednesday, and Tenbury on Thursday; but none of them are likely to have much effect on the St. Leger betting, which is confined at present to slight nibbles at Summerside. Lord Lonsborough's young stock are to be sold at Tattersall's on Monday. They are twelve in all, and include four West Australians and four Stockwells. On Friday and Saturday the late Marquis of Waterford's horses come to the hammer. There are 129 lots in all.

The coming week will be great for cricketers. On Monday the All England meet twenty-two of Cornwall at Redruth, and twenty-two of East Cornwall and Devon at Launceston on the Thursday. On the latter day the Gentlemen of the North and South play Surrey at the Oval; the Marylebone Club and Ground meet the Kent County Club at Maidstone; and the United are pitted against eighteen at Croydon.

ASCOT RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Sedbury, 1. Ardour, 2.
Ascot Derby Stakes.—Gamster, 1. Brother to Sydney, 2.
First Year of the Second Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Thormanby, 1.
Rupce, 2.
Gold Vase.—Schism, 1. Leamington, 2.
Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—New Brighton, 1. Little Gerard, 2.
Ascot Stakes.—Rouble, 1. Prince of Denmark, 2.
First Year of the Ninth Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Venus filly, 1.
Lady Falconer, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Fern Hill Stakes.—Lady Falconer, 1. Acton, 2.
Royal Hunt Cup.—King-at-Arms, 1. Schism, 2.
Plate of 100 sovs.—Ardour, 1. Horman, 2.
Second Year of the Eighth Ascot Triennial Stakes.—St. Clarence, 1.
May Morning, 2.
Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Contract, 1. Vigo, 2.

THURSDAY.

Visitors' Plate.—Kinnersley, 1. Odd Trick, 2.
Gold Cup.—Fisherman, 1. Saunterer, 2.
Stand Plate.—Dead heat between Frigate and Wild Rose.
New Stakes.—Rupce, 1. Thormanby, 2.

MANCHESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trafford Handicap.—Jack Spring, 1. Knockburn, 2.
Manchester Produce Stakes.—Little Agnes, 1. Red Hag, 2.
Union Cup.—Tunstall Maid, 1. Meg Merrilies, 2.
Phillips' Handicap Plate.—Mrs. Stowe, 1. Surprise, 2.
Sapling Stakes.—Trovatore, 1. Sparrow Hawk, 2.

THURSDAY.

Chesterfield Handicap.—Jack Spring, 1. Knockburn, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Trovatore, 1. Birdcage, 2.
Tradesmen's Cup.—Little Agnes, 1. Heir-at-Law, 2.

CRICKET.—The County of Surrey v. the United Counties of Kent and Sussex: The great annual match between the above counties commenced on Thursday morning, at Box's Ground, Hove, Brighton, and was brought to a conclusion on Saturday. Surrey won, with four wickets to go down. The following is the score:—Kent and Sussex, first innings, 190; second innings, 67. Surrey, first innings, 177; second innings, 84.

Marylebone Club and Ground v. the University of Oxford: The above match was played on the Magdalen Ground, Oxford. It was commenced on Thursday, and brought to a conclusion on Friday, Marylebone proving victorious. Score:—M.C.C. and Ground, first innings, 93; second innings, 176. University of Oxford, first innings, 86; second innings, 85.

The United All England Eleven v. Twenty-two of Peckham and District: This match, which was commenced at the Rosemary Branch Ground, Peckham, on Monday, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday evening in favour of the United. The score stood as follows:—England, first innings, 204. Peckham, first innings, 86; second ditto, 90.

M.C.C. and Ground v. University of Cambridge:—This match was played at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday, and, in consequence of long scores having been made, it was not brought to a conclusion. It is a drawn match. The scores were:—Cambridge, first innings, 163; second ditto, 131. M.C.C. and Ground, first innings, 208.

Plymouth v. the Officers of the Garrison: This match was played at Plymouth on Saturday last. Only one innings each was played. Score:—Plymouth, 142. Garrison, 122.

AQUATICS.—The Royal Northern Yacht Club have fixed to give a club dinner on the first day of their Dunoon Regatta, and a club ball on the evening of the second day. Both fêtes will take place on board the steamer *Alcane*, which will be the Commodore's yacht on the occasion.

THE ROYAL THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA will take place on the 1st of August.

SALISBURY NEW MARKET HOUSE.

THE new Market House, Salisbury, which was inaugurated by a dinner and a concert, on Tuesday, May 21, is situated on the west side of the splendid open square which for several centuries has been used for holding the public markets of that city. It consists of what may be termed three aisles—namely, a centre wide space with sides, the central wide space consisting of a clear floor lighted with direct daylight through the roof, which is half composed of glass. The sides, which have galleries, are also lighted with glass roofs. The facade of the building, which is of Bath stone, consists of three arches corresponding to the three aisles of the building, which are divided by rusticated Tuscan piers, supporting a pediment over the central doorway and an entablature. The central doorway is somewhat higher than the two others. But little attempt has been made at architectural embellishment, yet the effect of the front is good, although unretarding in character. The walls, at the sides and end



SALISBURY NEW MARKET.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY H. BROOKS, OF SALISBURY.

are constructed of red and white brick, and the supports of the roof and galleries are of iron, somewhat after the style adopted in the Crystal Palace. The proportions of the interior—although accidental as regards effect—are good, and, on the whole, we believe that it might fairly be said that in general appearance it is not excelled by any market-house in the kingdom.

A railway, which joins the South-Western line not far from the

Fisherton station, crosses the river at the Market House and enters the building in the left aisle, passing under the gallery which will be used as a corn-store, and which will be accessible through trapdoors in the floor. Both sides of the building will be accessible to waggons used for the purpose of bringing or carrying away the corn stored in the galleries above.

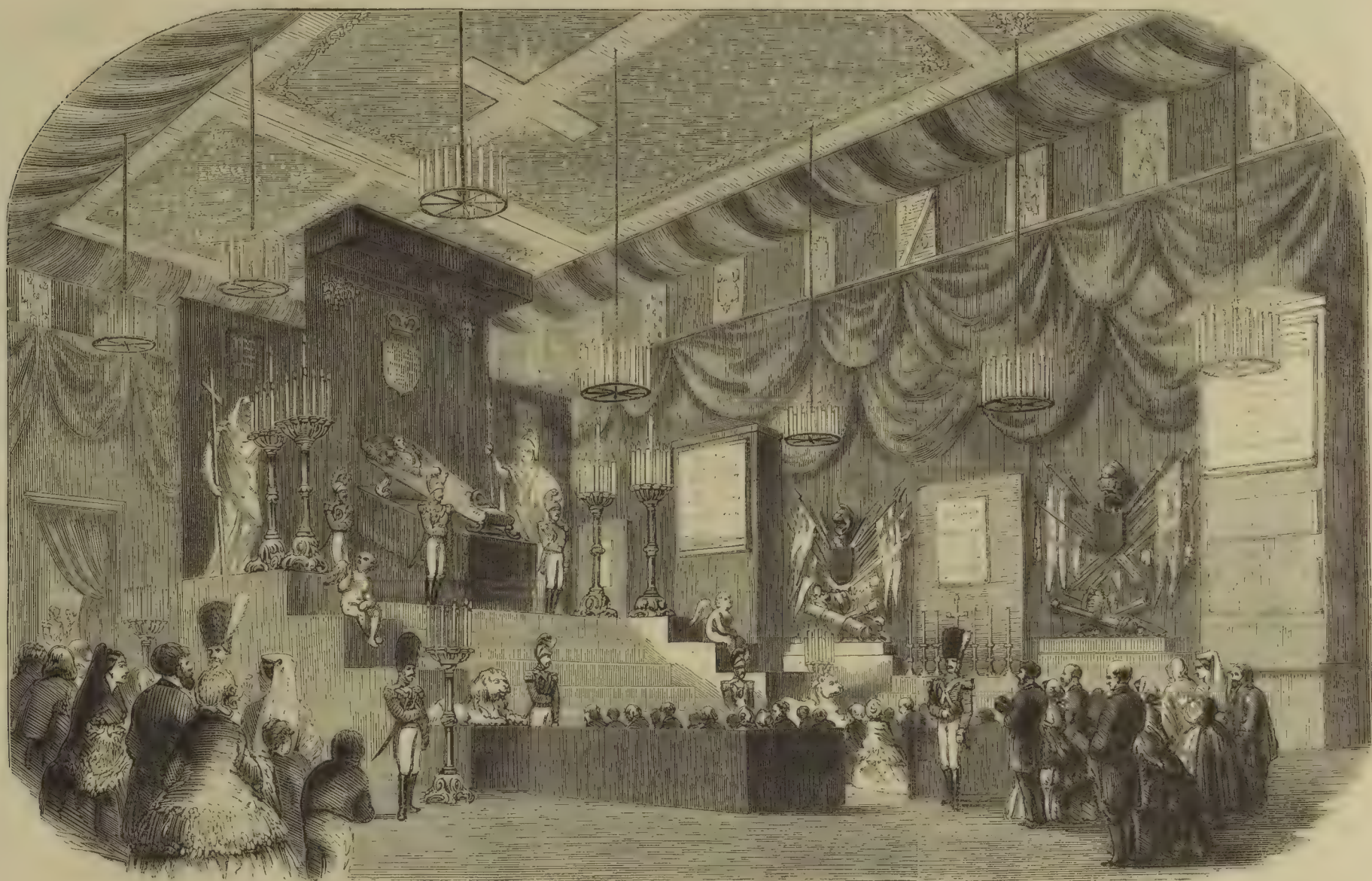
Mr. Strapp, the engineer of the South-Western Railway, was the

architect, and the contractors were Messrs. Maybone and Co., of Manchester, for the ironwork, and Messrs. Bull and Son, of Southampton, were the builders. The merit of originating the building is due to Mr. Middleton, "to whom," in the words of the chairman at the inaugural dinner, "the greatest praise is due, not only for suggesting the plan, but also for the pluck with which he has carried it through."



ALDERSHOTT NEW MARKET.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 594.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE KING OF NAPLES.



THE LYING IN STATE IN THE HALL OF THE VICEROYS IN THE ROYAL PALACE, NAPLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

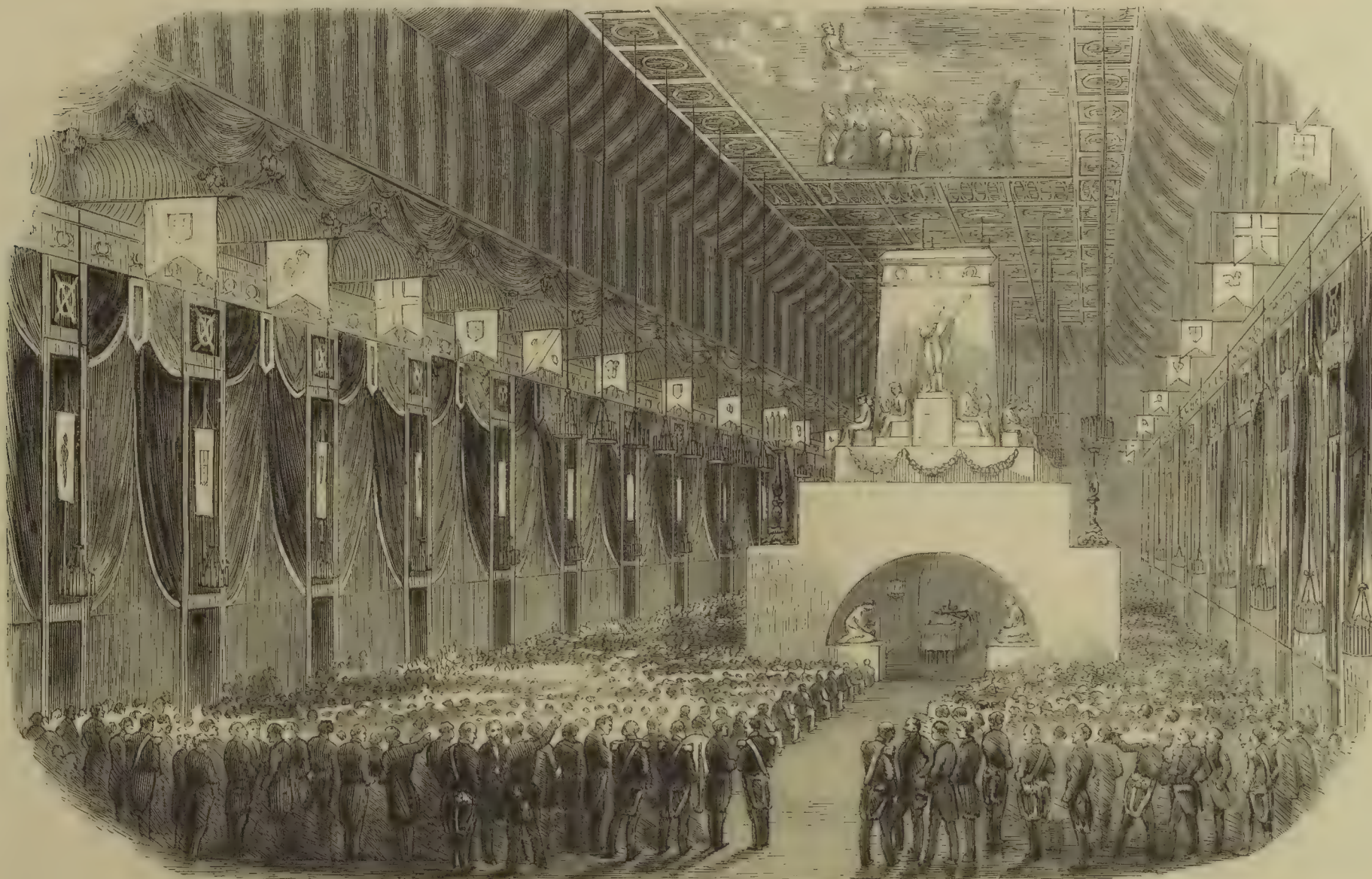
FERDINAND II., late King of the Two Sicilies, was born on January the 12th, 1810, and died on the 21st of May, 1859, being, therefore, a little more than forty-nine years of age at the time of his death. He ascended the throne on the death of his father, Francis I., on the 8th of November, 1830, and has consequently reigned twenty-nine years, whether for good or for evil it is not the object of this brief notice to inquire; impartial history will perform that task. For twenty-four hours after the death of the King his body lay upon his bed in the Royal apartment of Caserta, guarded day and night

by gentlemen of the bedchamber and other attendants, dressed in full uniform and deep mourning. At the end of twenty-four hours the body was dressed by these same attendants, and was placed on a table, covered with crimson velvet fringed with gold, in the middle of the room in which his deceased Majesty usually slept. Each of the attendants then kissed the hand of the King. They then placed the body in a coffin furnished with eight handles, and carried it to the door of the next chamber, where it was received by the chief officers of the Court, by the Commander of the Royal Body Guard, and others, all bearing lighted torches, and was thence conducted,

being at the same time accompanied by the clergy of the palace, to the place where it was consigned to the physicians and surgeons of the Court appointed to inspect and embalm it.

THE LYING IN STATE IN THE HALL OF THE VICEROYS IN THE ROYAL PALACE, NAPLES.

On the Saturday night, at midnight, the body of the late King was brought into Naples privately, and deposited in the Hall of the Viceroys, on a bier, underneath a Royal canopy. Four altars were erected in this chamber, and the bier was decorated with the



THE LYING IN STATE IN THE CHURCH OF SANTA CHIARA.

emblems of sovereignty. The body was guarded day and night by four chief officers of the Court, by the gentlemen of the bedchamber, by the Royal body guard, and other attendants, in turn, as during the life of the late King. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday mornings mass was performed by the priests appointed by the Cappellano and Maggiore; and in the afternoon of Sunday and Monday, and the morning of Tuesday, the "Libera" was sung by the four mendicant orders. On the two first days on which the body was exposed the public were admitted from ten a.m. until six p.m.; and on Tuesday from eight a.m. until midday. Sunday being a holiday, crowds flocked in from all the country round Naples, and added sensibly to the already dense population of the capital. The palace had the appearance of a strong place besieged. Inside the iron rails which surround it were troops, and cannon was placed there specially for this occasion; whilst outside the gates were a number of mounted hussars, who, with drawn swords, rode up and down, and had immense difficulty in keeping off the thousands who pressed towards the entrance. No distinction of persons was observed in admitting people, so that Lazarus and Dives went in together, and rags and silks rustled side by side.

Entering the palace, and passing through a doorway (represented in the first Engraving), the visitor arrives in the Hall of the Viceroys. At the back of a large inclosure, in the form of a parallelogram, rose a basement which in the front had seven steps and behind a rich throne of crimson velvet with gold galleon. Underneath was erected the bier, supported by a gilded base. The Royal body was covered with a white veil. At its feet lay the hat and sword, the sceptre and the crown. Four symbolic statues flanked the bier. On the right was Religion; one hand held the cross, and the other was extended, as if in protection, over the body which inclosed the spirit devoted to her. On the other side was Fortitude, adorned with the attributes with which classic antiquity adorned Wisdom. More in advance were seated, on one side Parthenope bearing a sceptre covered with black, and pointing with her right hand to the bier as the cause of all her grief; on the other side was History, completing her office. Two sleeping lions lay in front, at the very extremities of the basement described, each having a winged genius by his side. In the intervals between these statues were gilded candelabra, with immense wax lights. Viewing the chamber from the upper part of the walls down to the ground, the whole had the appearance of a sacred edifice covered with veils. The ceiling is a parallelogram, similar to that within which rose the throne and the bier, and it has five quadrilateral compartments, marked by zones of velvet and list of galleon. The four outer compartments were adorned at the angles with gold lilies, and in the centre with garlands with a star in the middle; the central part was studded with stars; it had lilies in gilded garlands at the angles, and in the middle a cross with rays of gold. From the ceiling fell festoons of mourning cloth, adorned with a zone of garlands and golden lilies. Underneath this, and all round the hall, were inscribed the names and the emblems of all the provinces of the kingdom. The compartments of the walls were occupied with other ornaments from the top to the bottom, such as trophies of ancient and modern arms, arranged in becoming order. Along the walls were raised eight monuments of antique style, each surmounted by the Royal arms, and ornamented on each side with golden garlands, in the midst of which are inverted torches. In front of these were Latin inscriptions expressive of the public grief or of the virtues of the deceased. "The whole," says the writer in the official journal, "presented the appearance of a temple, the monuments of which erected in every direction, seemed to declare that there was no single part of the kingdom which was not a monument of some remarkable virtue of Ferdinand II." The estimated expense of fitting up the hall amounted to 17,000 ducats.

THE LYING IN STATE IN THE CHURCH OF SANTA CHIARA.

On the afternoon of the 31st of May the body of the late King was removed from the Palace to the Church of Santa Chiara. The body lay in state in the church during the remainder of Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning the last funeral rites were performed at Solbeck. The Royal carriages returned to the church, and the service was commenced by the chanting of the "Libera" by the four mendicant orders—the Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustines, and Carmelites. At ten o'clock the forts and the shipping renewed the firing every two minutes. Four battalions of the Royal Guard were ranged from the church along the street to Monte Oliveto, and during the ceremony they fired three salves—one at the beginning of the mass, another at the elevation of the Host, and the last when the Royal remains were deposited in the vault. At the same time the forts, ceasing to fire their minute guns, also fired three salves. As soon as the mass had been said the body was placed on a table near the high altar, surrounded by the Corporation, the Prefect of Police, the King-at-Arms, the Ministers of State, and the clergy. The coffin having been opened, a third recognition of it was made, and the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs demanded, "Is this the body of H.M. Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies?" An officer replied, "It is." The Comptroller of the Household then closed the coffin and delivered the keys to the Master of the Court Ceremonies, who gave them to the Major Domo, the Commander of the Royal Guard, and the Head Chaplain. Accompanied by the distinguished persons present, the body was then borne to the Royal vault, where the Padre Guardian of the monastery, having given a receipt for it, placed it, with the aid of the members of his confraternity, in a copper coffin, locked also with three keys, which were given up to three several officers, who finally consigned them to the King. As soon as the function was over the diplomatic body and others went to compliment the new King at Capodi Monte. And so ended the days appointed for the funeral of the deceased King Ferdinand II. The sketch represents the lofty catafalque in the centre, as it appeared on entering the church. On a lofty pedestal was a colossal statue of Ferdinand II. It was admirable as a work of art, was completed in two days, and added much to the reputation of Liberty, the sculptor. On each side of the Royal statue were emblematic figures of Naples and Sicily. Six figures were seated on each side of this compartment of the catafalque; underneath was the coffin, with the crown and sceptre on the top of it. The church was hung with purple and black velvet and cloth, and lighted up by innumerable lights, presenting a rich and solemn appearance. On each of the lower compartments was an escutcheon, on a black velvet background, bearing the arms of one of the provinces of the kingdom. The ceiling of the church was covered by a large transparency, which represented the deceased stretching his hands towards the heavens, and Maria Christina, his first Queen, waiting to receive him. As we have taken the view, in our opinion the most striking, from the entrance to the church, the high altar, which is on the other side of the catafalque, is, of course, invisible. The very clever and effective transparency was by Luigi Delusi, and the whole architectural arrangements were under the direction of Signor Nicolini, who, in getting up the gorgeous pageant we have described, displayed his usual ability and taste.

PREFERRENCES AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rectories: The Rev. C. J. Betham, Curate of Farset, to Brettenham, Suffolk; Rev. R. C. Douglas to Stoke Lacy, Herefordshire; Rev. F. W. Murray to Stone, Kent; Rev. J. N. Peckington to Holy Trinity, Salford, Manchester; Rev. A. Potter to Keyworth, Notts; Rev. C. T. Swan, Rector of Brettenham, to Welton-le-Wold, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. P. Sydenham to Willand, Devonshire; Rev. W. W. Ware to Adwicke-le-Street, Doncaster; Rev. F. Watson to Salcott, Essex. **Vicarages:** The Rev. G. S. Master to Twickenham, Middlesex; Rev. E. M. Weigall to Frodingham, Lincolnshire. **Incumbency:** The Rev. H. White to the Savoy Church, Strand. **Chaplaincies:** The Rev. G. Daere, to H.M. Forces, Third Class; Rev. J. K. Goldney to H.M. Fleet; Rev. R. Mesnam to H.M.S. James Watt; Rev. G. C. Williams to H.M. Forces, Fourth Class. **Perpetual Curacies:** The Rev. Sir T. W. Blomfield, Bart., to All Saints', Pontefract, Yorkshire; Rev. A. Boyd, Incumbent of Christ Church, Cheltenham, to St. James's, Paddington; Rev. T. Henry to St. Paul's, Halifax; Rev. S. Joy to Bramley, Leeds; Rev. T. M. Owen to Welsh Hampton, Salop; Rev. T. Richardson to St. Matthew, Pall-mall, St. George's-in-the-East; Rev. J. Tate to Trinity, Richmond, York-shire; Rev. B. Truman to Nempnett, near Bristol. **Curacies:** The Rev. J. C. Boyce to Topcliffe, Yorkshire; Rev. S. B. Browne to Home Mervent, Notts; Rev. T. Bruton to Stoke-upon-Trent; Rev. H. E. M. Bull to Osoombe, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. C. Elgood to Ilkeston, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. Lloyd to Christ Church with St. Ewen, Bristol; Rev. S. W. Merry to Lowestoft, Suffolk; Rev. N. Nuttall to Balahford, Lincolnshire; Rev. M. Pugh to Great Harwood, Lancashire; Rev. A. Wightwick to Chorlton-with-Hardy, Lancashire.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Bacchante*, 51, screw-frigate, is to be launched the early part of next month.

A large number of heavy guns and other war stores have been forwarded within the last day or two from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich to Montreal and Quebec.

Major-General David Macadam, R.M., expired on Friday week at Edinburgh. The gallant deceased had been fifty-four years in the Royal Marines, and he had greatly distinguished himself in his professional career.

The annual inspection of the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines took place at Porton on Wednesday by Major-General Wesley, the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the corps, who was much pleased with the condition of the men.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday week announces the extension of the time limited for the payment of the bounties to seamen joining the Navy to the 31st of July next. The recruiting is now reported not to have been so successful as desired.

Lieut.-Colonel the Duke of Wellington inspected the Victoria Rifle Corps on Wednesday afternoon at Kilburn, and expressed himself highly gratified at the smart and soldier-like manner in which the various evolutions were performed.

A new line-of-battle screw steam-ship, the *Repulse*, to carry an armament of 91 guns, ordered to be built on the new slip recently constructed in the Woolwich Dockyard, was last week laid down on the blocks.

It appears by a return printed on Monday that the total expenditure incurred for the Army and Militia services in the year ended the 31st of March, 1885, was £13,207,615 4s. 2d., and the total amount voted by Parliament £13,443,255, leaving an available surplus of £235,619 15s. 10d.

The whole of the wives and children of the soldiers who were on board the *Eastern Monarch*, on that ship being burnt, have, since their arrival at the Invalid Depot, Chatham, been supplied with clothes and all other necessities, by a committee of ladies. The troops have all received a free kit by order of the authorities.

The officers of the 1st Life Guards dined together on Saturday last at the London Tavern. General Hall occupied the chair, and was supported by the Earl of Lucan, Earl Beauchamp, Earl Vane, the Marquis Conyngham, Colonel Parker, Colonel Hogg, Viscount Innes, Sir H. Preston, and about fifty other officers.

We are requested to state that a meeting will be held of the members of the Hon. Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple on Wednesday, the 22nd of June, in the hall of the Middle Temple, at four o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a volunteer rifle corps.

A notice has been issued that the first company of the South London Rifle Corps has been formed, and will proceed to immediate practice. It is also announced that under the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant a second company will be formed, and those willing to join are requested to give in their names immediately.

The fleet now assembled in Portland consists of the following screw steam-ships:—*Ernouth*, 91, Capt. J. Stopford; *Hero*, 91, Capt. C. H. Seymour, C.B.; *Jonas Watt*, 91, Capt. E. Codd; *Algiers*, 91, Capt. G. W. D. O'Callaghan; *Cressy*, 80, Capt. the Hon. G. B. Elliot, C.B.; *Mercy*, 40, Capt. H. Caldwell, C.B.; *Eleonora*, 60, Capt. F. Scott. A considerable augmentation of the fleet is shortly expected.

An official inspection of the site of the proposed docks at Northfleet, and of the extensive shipbuilding premises and engineering plant created by the Pitcher family, took place last week. The result of this investigation, made on behalf of the Government, with a view to increased dock accommodation for the Navy, is considered to be highly satisfactory.

A highly complimentary notice of the 25th Native Infantry has been issued by Lord Clyde, concluding as follows:—"When the headquarters of this regiment are moved to Poona it will afford the Commander-in-Chief much pleasure to see this regiment, that he may personally express his acknowledgments for the honourable service it has rendered to the State, and his thanks for the reputation it has gained for the army he has the honour to command."

Government has resolved upon calling out the Irish militia on the 10th of July next, for the annual training of twenty-one days, being a preparatory step for their permanent embodiment.—The 2nd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia is ordered to assemble for training on Thursday, the 7th of July, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Militia Depot, Guildford, Surrey.—The West Norfolk Militia are to assemble for training and exercise on Wednesday, July 6. The Eastern regiment is also to be embodied.

On Monday night the camp at Aldershot was surprised by a brilliant illumination with the Hon. Major Fitzmaurice's lights, he having been sent there by General Peel to test their qualities and application to military purposes. Major-General Knollys and all the officers present expressed themselves highly gratified with the extreme simplicity, portability, and great power of the lights, and their great value for military purposes. Guards were turned out many hundred yards from where the General and his staff were stationed, and each man stood out as if the sun was shining on him. Every kind of signal was carried out at immense distances; bodies of men were marched in and out, and were distinctly visible at 1000 yards, and the whole camp around was illuminated in a most beautiful manner by sweeping the horizon with a single light.

Sir J. Ratcliff, Mayor of Birmingham, at a meeting of the Town Council last week, whilst moving a resolution for embodying a volunteer rifle corps in that town, made the following liberal offer:—"In order to show my sincerity in commending this subject to your notice, I have great pleasure in informing you that I am prepared to do my part by arming, clothing, and completely equipping in such manner as may be approved and decided upon by the Lord Lieutenant twenty-five men for the service of the country at my own private expense; and, as such expenses will of necessity bear hard upon many patriotic and efficient men who are otherwise willing and ready to serve, I trust that the wealthy inhabitants of the Birmingham subdivision will cheerfully follow my example, so that such services may not be lost to the country."

On Friday week the inspection of the household cavalry quartered in the metropolis took place at Wormwood Scrubs. A large number of persons were early on the ground, which was kept by the 15th Hussars. At nine o'clock the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and a battery of field artillery took up their positions. On the arrival of the Earl of Cardigan, Inspector-General of Cavalry, the customary military honours were paid to his Lordship; and the Duke of Cambridge was received with a general salute. The bands played the National Anthem. After a most minute inspection of the men, horses, arms, and accoutrements, several evolutions were performed with astonishing rapidity. The troops having been placed in close column, the commanding officers were complimented on the high state of discipline of their respective regiments, and the troops marched back to barracks.

At the CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, on Thursday, Samuel Adams was indicted for the wilful murder of Martha Christina Page, in the parish of Hornsey, on the 5th of May last. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and Mr. Justice Crompton sentenced him to death.—On the same day the trial of Thomas Smethurst (who is charged with having murdered Isabella Banks at Richmond) was postponed to Monday, July 4.

The subscriptions for a statue to John Hunter already exceed £1000.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

VARIOUS causes have combined this week to produce numerous fluctuations in the value of National Stocks. In its early part the public purchased large supplies of money stock, in consequence of the enormous amounts of capital unemployed, and of the declaration on the part of the Russian Government that the most prudent line of policy for Germany to adopt during the present struggle in Italy is to remain neutral. Prices, therefore, advanced about one per cent; but the difficulties in the formation of a new Cabinet, and the stated increase in the Prussian army, produced, subsequently, considerable flatness in the market, and the advance above noticed has been lost. The Unfunded Debt, however, has been very firm, and the quotations have further improved.

The Directors of the Bank of England have made no change in their minimum rate of discount; but in Lombard-street and elsewhere money is very cheap, and in large supply. First-class short paper has been done at 2½; four-months' bills have been discounted at 2½; and six-months' at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. On the whole the demand for accommodation has been more active than in the previous week. The London Joint-Stock Banks now allow only 2 per cent for deposits.

From the last monthly return of the Bank of France we perceive that the stock of bullion has increased £2,128,000, or to £22,864,000. In other respects the bank is in a strong position; but the various items exhibit considerable depression in trade, the result, no doubt, of the present war in Italy.

Large supplies of bullion have continued to arrive, the total imports (including over 2,000,000 dollars in silver) having amounted to nearly one million sterling. A few parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of

England, but the bulk of the arrivals has been taken for the Continent. Most of the silver at hand from Mexico will, no doubt, be sent to Cuba, where the exchanges exhibit a further adverse movement.

A new financial arrangement has been concluded between the Russian Government and Messrs. Rothschild, in order to equalise the exchanges.

The auditors of the Western Bank of London—the business of which has been transferred to the London and County—have issued an address to the shareholders in reference to various matters connected with the past management of the bank. They will be fully discussed at the meeting to be held on the 21st inst.

We learn that another dividend of 5s. in the pound will be shortly paid to the creditors of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank. The former dividend was 5s., but numerous persons have accepted a composition of 15s. in the pound.

Although unusually large supplies of gold have been recently shipped from New York to England, the supply of money at that port for commercial purposes continues large, and choice paper has been discounted at 5 per cent.

The payment of 25 per cent on the Indian Loan of £5,077,000 has fallen due this week. It has not had the slightest influence upon the money market.

English Stocks were very firm on Monday, and prices ruled higher:—The Reduced Three per Cents touched 93½; Consols for Account, ex div., 93 to 93½; New Three per Cents, 93½; India Debentures, 94½; Exchequer Bills, 20s. prem.; India Loan Scrip was 93½. On Tuesday Consols for the Account advanced to 93½; the Reduced were 94½; the New Three per Cents, 93½; India Debentures, 95; India Bonds, 5s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 20s. prem.; India Loan Scrip was 94; and Bank Stock, 219 to 220. The publication of information to the effect that France will shortly forward 100,000 more troops to Piedmont had a depressing influence upon the Stocks on Wednesday:—The Reduced Three per Cents left off at 93½; Consols, with div. for Money, 94½; New Three per Cents, 93½; India Debentures, 95; India Bonds, 5s. dis.; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. prem.; Bank Stock was 221 and 219; India Loan Scrip, 93½. On Thursday the market opened steadily, at 93 to 93½, but they shortly afterwards declined to 92½ ex div. The New Threes were 93½; the Reduced, 93½; Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. prem.; India Loan Debentures, 94½. The Scrip was firm, at 94; and Bank Stock was done at 219 to 221.

The advices at hand from the manufacturing districts are favourable. Both for home use and export a steady business has been done in goods, at very full prices.

Nearly all Foreign Bonds have been in considerably improved request, and prices generally have shown rather an important rise. The transactions in most stocks, for money, have been in excess of many previous weeks:—Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 100; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 185½, 92 ex div.; Grenada New Active Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 16½; Ditto, Deferred, 5½; Mexican Three per Cents, 16½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85½; Ditto, Unbarren, 78½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 65½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95; Spanish Three per Cents, for Account, 42½; Ditto, New Deferred, 20½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, for Account, 77; Ditto, New, 62½ and 65; Venezuela Five per Cents, 39½; Ditto, Deferred, 17½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97.

There has been a very firm market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and, in most instances, prices have further advanced:—Australasia have realised 85; Bank of Egypt, 21½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 10½; Commercial of London, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 22½; London and County, 29; London Joint-Stock, 82; London and Westminster, 50½; National, 54½; New South Wales, 49; Oriental, 37½; Ottoman, 17; Provincial of Ireland, 72; South Australia, 30½; Union of Australia, 55; Union of London, 24½; and Western Bank of London, 32½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in fair request, at full quotations:—Canada Six per Cents have been done at 112½; New Brunswick, 108½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 188½, 90½; Nova Scotia Sterling Six per Cent Debentures, 108½; Victoria Six per Cents, 109.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled steady, as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 30; Canada Land, 112; Crystal Palace, 1½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, ½; Great Ship, par; London Discount, 3½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1½; North British Australasian, ½; Oriental Gas, New, ½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 9½; Royal Mail Steam, 54; South Australian Land, 30½; and London Docks, 31½.

On the whole, a fair average business has been passing in the Railway Share Market, and prices have somewhat advanced. The account has passed over extremely well, with light rates of continuation. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 93; Caledonian, 80½; Eastern Counties, 56; Eastern Union, B Stock, 27; Great Northern, 100½; Great Western, 55½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 81½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90½; London and North-Western, 90½; London and South-Western, 90½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36½; Midland, 99½; Norfolk, 56; North British, 55½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 89; Ditto, Leeds, 45½; Ditto, York, 72½; North London, 101½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 30½; South-Eastern, 67½; and South Wales, 59½.

SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—South Staffordshire, 10½; Wilts and Somerset, 88½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 112; London and Brighton, New Five per Cent, No. 4, 118½; Midland—Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102; North Staffordshire, 23; South Wales, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent, 31½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional Capital B, 7½; Eastern Bengal, 4; East Indian, 10½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 36; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 78; Great Indian Peninsular, 98½; Great Western of Canada, 14½; Ditto, New, 8½.

FOREIGN.—Lombardo-Venetian, 6½; Ditto, New, 6½; Sambre and Meuse, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 8½; West Flanders, 5½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN.—English wheat on 6½ in today's market was moderate; arrivals, owing to the large influx of produce from abroad, the demand for it being less, and prices were nominally 5s. to 5s. 10d. per quarter lower than on Thursday last. In foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—sawley any business was transacted, consequently, the quotations were nominal. Barley sold to a fair extent, on former terms; but malt commanded scarcely any attention, at previous prices. The oat trade ruled heavy, at 6d. to 6s. 10d. per quarter less money. In the value of beans and peas a change took place; but country produce was fully 1s. per 20 lb. cheaper. June 16.—We had a very dull day for both English and foreign wheat; and a steady decline. In other produce very little was doing at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 48s.; Kent, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 24s. to 21s.; malted ditto, 33s. to 37s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 57s. to 67s.; brown ditto, 52s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 51s. to 55s.; Chevalier, 61s. to 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 41s. to 42s.; potato ditto, 30s. to 39s.; York-shire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 41s. to 42s.; tick beans, 30s. to 41s.; grey peas, 40s. to 41s.; mangel, 41s. to 46s.; white, 41s. to 46s.; boilers, 40s. to 48s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 50s.; town household, 40s.; country marks, 32s. to 34s. per 230 lb.; American, 28s. to 29s. per barrel; French, 31s. to 36s. per cwt.

Seeds. There has been a moderate demand for canary seed, at full prices. All other seeds moved off heavily. In cake very little done.

Limited. English crushing, 51s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 48s. to 49s. per quarter; red clover, 52s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 84s. per cwt.; hempseed, 30s. to 8s. per quarter; carlinseed, 16s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 11s. to 12s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 14s.; spring tares, 12s. to 13s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 74s. to 78s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, 49s. 10s. to 50s. 10s.; ditto, foreign, 49s. 10s. to 50s. 10s.; rape cakes, 45s. 10s. to 46s. 10s. per ton.

Canary. 64s. to 68s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weight Averages.—Wheat, 51s. 5d.; barley, 31s. 8d.; oats, 25s. 11d.; rye, 41s. 9d.; beans, 38s.; peas, 41s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 51s. 8d.; barley, 32s. 11d.; oats, 25s. 7d.; rye, 33s. 8d.; beans, 45s. 7d.; peas, 42s.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 77,109; barley, 3070; oats, 5305; rye, 33; beans, 1553; peas, 118 quarters.

Rice.—Our market continues very firm as to price, common sound cargo having realised 1s. 3d. per lb., but the business doing in it is not so extensive.

Sugar.—The demand for most raw sugar has continued steadily, at prices fully equal to last week. Refined goods have changed hands freely at extreme rates. Crushed quantities have moved off freely.

Coffee.—All plantation kinds have continued in fair request, at full quotations; but low parcels have commanded very little attention.

Rice.—Owing to the depressed state of the grain trade, all kinds of rice have met a heavy inquiry, and inferior parcels have ruled low.

Provisions.—The demand for most kinds of Irish butter has somewhat improved, and prices have had an upward tendency. Foreign qualities are firm, and rather dearer. Fine white Dorset is selling at 10s. to 10½s. per cwt. Ba. on is quite as dear as last week, with a fair consumption inquiry.

Tallow.—The demand is very quiet, and F.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 55s. for the last three months' delivery, 58s. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil is selling at 28s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Most other oils are dull, at barely late rates. Spirits of turpentine, 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; rough, 410 per cwt.

Spirits.—The demand for rum is less active, yet prices are well supported—proof leewards having sold at 2s. 3d. per gallon. Brandy and gin prices have changed hands steadily, at full late rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 22 10s. to 24 8s.; clover ditto, 24 to 25 8s.; and straw, 21 4s. to 21 8s. per load. Trade heavy.

Cattle.—Hawwell, 17s.; Lambton, 16s. 6d.; South Hutton, 17s.; Hartlepool, 16s. 6d.; Kelloe, 16s.; Tanfield Moor, 17s.; Wyham, 15s.; Hartley, 15s. 2d. per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being favourable, all kinds of hops are very dull, and prices have a downward tendency.

Wool.—English qualities are in somewhat improved request, for export purposes; but foreign and colonial qualities are very dull.

Potatoes.—Old qualities are very dull, at from 30s. to 140s. per ton. New potatoes sell steadily, at from 10s. to 16s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market. Thursday, June 16.—About an average time-of-year supply of beasts, in fair condition, was on offer in today's market. All breeds met a very inactive demand, at Monday's current. Sheep—the show of which was tolerably good—moved off steadily, at full prices. Lambs were in fair request, but not dearer. The top quotation was 6s. 5d. per 8 lb., and the supply was somewhat large. We were well supplied with calves, which moved off steadily, at full prices. Pigs and mutton cows were steady, at last week's quotations. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scots, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 3d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d.; lambs, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 2d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 22s. early.

Pigs. 30s. Foreign: Beneta, 100s.; sheep and lambs, 50s.; calves, 30s.

Neapote and Lendhall. The supplies of meat are limited, and the trade rules steady, as follows:—Beef from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb., by the carcase. ROBERT HARRIS.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

BANKRUPTS.

J. L. MORTON, Finch-lane, City, merchant.—R. CORLETT, Liverpool, grocer and provision dealer.—L. KNIGHT, Mark-lane, City, wine merchant.—H. C. SHERBORN, Abingdon, Berkshire, grocer and provision merchant.—G. FRAMPTON, Harrow-road, Paddington, tailor, clothier, and general outfitter.—W. BOWACK, Paul street, Finsbury, and Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, builder.—C. T. GREEN, Collet-place Commercial-road, Saint George's East, oil and colporteur.—H. N. HUGHES, Broughton, Wrexham, Denbighshire, joiner and builder.—G. EMPSON, Manning-street, Edgware-road, licensed victualler.—J. GOODALL, Belmont Wharf, York-road, King's-cross, timber-merchant.—J. C. STONE and J. SAWYER, Sheffield, coal-manufacturers.—B. JOHNSON, Epworth, Lincolnshire, builder.—G. O. BULL, Wellington-place, Holloway, Middlesex, linen-draper.—F. BAILEY, Shrewsbury, wine and spirit merchant.—C. MARSHALL, Devonport, printer, stationer, and bookbinder.—M. TOWLE, Leuton, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

M. MACKENZIE, Bourne, Sutherlandshire, farmer.—J. and J. BROWN, Glasgow, packing-box manufacturer.—J. REIDFORD, Marnech, A. Moffie, farmer.—J. ROSS, Inverness, ironmonger.—J. WATT, Thorn, Ayrshire, farmer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

M. WESTON, Jun., and J. WESTON, Manchester, cheesemongers.

BANKRUPTS.

W. DROUET, Fleet-street, City, hotel-keeper.—J. BECKETT, Aylesbury, bookbinder, licensed victualler.—R. PARKER, Tooty, street, Surrey, wheelwright.—J. B. MASON, Queen-street, Cheshire, wholesale stationer.—E. MASON, Chester-terrace, Burton-street, Eaton-square, victualler.—T. CONINGSBY, Triangles-place, Mile-end Gate, cheesemonger.—T. DAVIES, Newport, Monmouthshire, woodlender.—D. W. JAMES, Llanowen, Glamorganshire, coal-merchant.—J. W. WATSON, the Knapp, Charlton Kings, and Lydney, Gloucestershire, coal-master.—W. SHEWBOARDS, Taunton, Somersetshire, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

D. BROWN, Glasgow, builder.—J. REIDFORD, Men, West Side, Banffshire, farmer.—D. M'NAB and A. M'DONALD, Glasgow, builders.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each Announcement.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Exeter, the wife of Lieut. F. W. Bennett, M.B.S. Orion, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at Crawley House, Bedfordshire, the wife of Orlando R. H. Orlebar, Esq., late Captain 25th Regiment, of a son and heir.
On the 28th May, at Florence, the wife of Captain John Andover Wood, of a daughter.
On the 13th inst., at 13, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the wife of E. C. Cox, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at 22, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the wife of J. Du Pré Brabazon, Esq., H.M.'s 17th Regiment, of a daughter.
On the 15th of June, at Weldon Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. Finch Hatton, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at Upper Mount-street, Dublin, the wife of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. James's Church, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, third son of Viscount Enfield, to Florence Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir William Miles, Bart., M.P.
On Tuesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. T. Powys, eldest son of Lord Lilford, to Emma Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. W. Brading.
On Saturday, the 11th inst., at the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Haulty, by the Rev. W. W. Ure, Captain Diron, Bengal Artillery, of Mount Annan, Dumfriesshire, to Anna Leonora, only daughter of William Maxwell Diron, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service.
On the 9th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. W. D. Marriott, M.A., Rector of Ashen, Essex, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Marriott, M.A., Eton College, W. Maling, son of the late Paul Marriott, Esq., Esq., B.C.S., to Lillie, daughter of George Wildes, Esq., Elm-banks, and granddaughter of Alva Henry, Esq., Woodlands, near Manchester, formerly M.P. for South Lancashire.

DEATH.

On the 4th inst., at sea, on board the mail-boat *Eden*, of yellow fever, William Henderson Truscott, Commander R.N., aged 27.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTION, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had from two Guineas to one hundred; also Single Specimens of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, W.C. Mr. Tennant gives Practical Instructions in Mineralogy and Geology.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM.—LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS, Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

J. MAPLE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CAPALOGUE, containing the prices of every article required for completely furnishing a house of any class, post-free. This is the largest and most convenient furnishing establishment in the world. Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road. J. MAPLE and CO.

TEN THOUSAND PIECES of Magnificent RUSSIAN CARPET, at 2s. 10d. per yard J. MAPLE and CO.

BEDSTEADS—in Wood, Iron, and Brass—fitted with Furniture and edding, complete. An Illustrated Catalogue on application. J. MAPLE and CO.

13-GUINEA DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, in solid Walnut Wood, covered in rich Silk or Utrecht Velvet. Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road. J. MAPLE and CO.

WALNUT FURNITURE, of beautiful design and manufacture, with rich silk Carvings in suite, and brilliant French Paint, newly new; to be SOLD, together or separately, for half the cost price. Consists of an elegant marquetry and ornate cabinet, unique three-branched gilt girandole, fine centre-table, occasional and fancy ditto, six handsomely carved chairs, luxuriously upholstered, and a large choice of other articles. Price for the whole, 46 guineas. Three sets of Silk Window Curtains on suite may be had at 69s. 6d. per pair. Also, the very hand some Piano, 22 guineas. And a remarkably fine set of Spanish Mahogany Dining room Furniture, in real mahogany, 49 guineas; and two handsome new, but complete Bedsteads, 8s. in American Birch and mahogany, 27 and 43 guineas. May be seen at Belgrave House, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square. LEWIS CRAVCOUR and CO.'S, Upholsterers, 7, Queen's Buildings, Knightsbridge.

COSTLY FURNITURE to be SOLD for half its cost, equal to new, comprising a superb walnut drawing-room suite of the choicest manufacture and design, in rich satin brocade, including chairs with stuffed backs, settees, Albert, Victoria, and écarte chairs, en suite, and handsome chintz covers, magnificent cabinet, fine oval, card, and occasional tables, and several other ornamental items; also a fine oak Elizabethan dining-room suite to be sold equally cheap, and several sets of bed-room furniture. The above is a rare opportunity for obtaining some remarkably fine furniture at very low prices. May be seen at Belgrave House, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

OLD OAK DINING-ROOM SUIT of FURNITURE, in good condition, to be SOLD, a great bargain, price, complete, 55 guineas, comprising mahogany sideboard, chintz carved, fitted with plate-glass back; dinner-wagon; twelve solid mahogany chairs, in velvet, with pair of armchairs to match; and a noble set of telescopic dining-tables. May be seen at Belgrave House, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

WALNUT COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, a bargain, with 63 octaves, patent metallic plates, and all Collard's latest improvements, in a good mahogany with rich six months' will be put with to an immediate purchaser for the low sum of 23 guineas, worth more than double. The tone is remarkably rich, and the case extremely elegant with carved trusses. To be seen at Belgrave House, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

HEAL and SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE contains designs and prices of 150 articles of BEDROOM FURNITURE as well as of 100 Bedsteads and prices of every description of Bedding. Sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 125, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS—HEAL and SON'S show Bedsteads contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home Use and for Tropical Climates; Handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings, and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedsteads that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree Woods, Polish Deal, and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, at the very lowest prices. Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 125, Tottenham-court-road, W.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, last five nights of KRYEBODY'S FRIEND. Mr. Charles Mathews and Mrs. Charles Mathews, who are fulfilling their third engagement here, since their arrival from America, will appear, with Mr. Compton and Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Wilkins, and Miss Reynolds. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, after the Comedy, USED UP: Sir Charles Mathews, Mr. C. Mathews, On Thursday and Friday, after the Comedy, THE CRITIC: Poir and Sir Fred. D'Alroy, Mr. C. Mathews; concluding every evening with THE WATER WITCHES. On Saturday, June 25, a new Comedy, in three acts, by Tom Taylor, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last Week

but Two of HENRY THE FIFTH, which will be withdrawn after Saturday, July 1, never to be repeated under the present management. On Monday, and during the week, will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Play of HENRY THE FIFTH. Commencing at Seven o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean; Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean. To conclude with the new Farce, in one act, entitled IF THE CAP FITS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—

Last Six Nights of the Season.—Astley's Volunteers. A Body of Female Rifles under Arms every Evening. On Saturday last, June 25, the last night of the Season, for the Benefit of Mr. William Cooke, Proprietor. Begin at Seven, terminate at Eleven.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.—Great

Success of the gorgeous Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA, or THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. This interesting domestic fairy legend has been produced at the Royal Alhambra as a pantomime in a style of regal magnificence. A troupe of juveniles portraying the varied scenes descriptive of the incidents in Cinderella's life in a manner that vividly brings to the mind of the spectator the impressions produced in reading the fascinating book from which the pantomime was taken. The Morning Performances are particularly recommended for families. Cards of Admission—Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, from 1s. 1d. to 2s. 1d. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Reserved Seats can be secured at the Box-office; and at Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street. Two Entertainments Daily, commencing at Two and Eight p.m.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the

Week ending Saturday, June 25.—Monday, June 26, open at Eleven: First Day of the HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.—"The Messiah." To commence at One o'clock. Wednesday, June 27, open at Eleven: Second Day of the Handel Commemoration Festival.—"To Deum" and "Israel in Egypt." To commence at One o'clock. Friday, June 29, open at Eleven: Third and Last Day of the Handel Commemoration Festival.—"Israel in Egypt." To commence at One o'clock. Tuesday and Thursday, open at Ten. Admission free by Season Tickets, or on payment of One Shilling; Children under Twelve, on payment of One Shilling; Saturday, open at Ten. Admission free by Season Tickets, or on payment of One Shilling; Children under Twelve, on payment of One Shilling. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets. The new Season Tickets, price One and Two Guineas each, available to April 30, 1890, may now be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and at the usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SUMMER SHOW of

POULTRY, PIGEONS, and RABBITS, AUGUST 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1889. Schedule of Prizes and Certificates of Entry are now ready. All communications to be addressed to Mr. W. Houghton, Secretary to the Poultry Show, Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Entries close on the 30th of July.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL

COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.—This great Musical Festival, the preparations for which have been in progress for the last three years, will be held as follows:—Full Rehearsal, This Day, Saturday, June 18, commencing at Eleven o'clock; "The Messiah," Monday, June 20, commencing at One o'clock; "To Deum," &c., Wednesday, June 22, commencing at One o'clock; "Israel in Egypt," Friday, June 24, commencing at One o'clock. A considerable portion of the orchestra has been reconstructed, and greatly enlarged and improved. It now presents a clear frontage of two hundred and sixteen feet, or double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Musical Arrangements under the direction of the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The Performers—Professors and Artists—have been selected with the greatest care from the principal Orchestras, and from the leading Vocal Societies, the Cathedral Choirs, and Musical Institutions of this and other countries. It will afford some idea of the extent of the gigantic orchestra which will be assembled for this memorable occasion—an occasion which will not recur for a century—to state that it will comprise 212 Violins and Violas, 150 Violoncellos and Double Basses, with about 100 Wind and other instruments, which, with about 2700 Choralists, will form an aggregate considerably beyond Three Thousand Performers. Solo Vocalists already engaged—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Benelli. Conductors, Mr. Costa. Arrangements for Admission.—To the Rehearsal: By Two Guineas Season Tickets, free; or by One Guinea Season Ticket and payment of Half-a-Crown; by Day Ticket, Half-a-Guinea. The whole of the Area will be open to holders of the preceding tickets. Reserved Seats will be provided for the Rehearsal, and for the first day of the Festival. The Galleries only, at Half-a-Crown extra. To the Performances: Numbers of Half-a-Guinea and a Half's Set, or One Guinea Single Tickets. (A few of the Front Seats of the Gallery and Rabel Seats in the Area at Five Guineas the Set, or Two Guineas for Single Tickets). Unreserved Reserved Seats, Twenty-five Shillings the Set, or Single Tickets Half-a-Guinea. Tickets for the Naves, Five Shillings each day. Immediate application for Tickets of either class is required. Separate approaches will be provided for each class of Tickets; and, to prevent inconvenience to visitors, the audience arrangements will be under the management of two hundred experienced stewards from the Sacred Harmonic Society and other quarters. Tickets, and Plans of Seats, and full particulars, on personal or written application, may be had at the Crystal Palace, or at Exeter Hall. Cheques or Post Office orders (the latter at the chief office) to be made payable to the order of George Grove, Esq., Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company.

By order, GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.

THE FULL REHEARSAL of the entire BAND and CHORUS, with principal Vocalists, will be held at the CRYSTAL PALACE, under the direction of Mr. COSTA, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th of JUNE, commencing at Eleven o'clock, or as near thereto as may be possible. The portions of each day's Selection to be rehearsed (including Solos as well as Chorus) will be taken in the order in which they stand in the Books of Words—viz., MESSIAH, and TE DEUM and SELECTION, for the First Part of the Rehearsal, and ISRAEL IN EGYPT for the Second Part. It is expected that the Second Part of the Rehearsal will terminate between Half-past One and Two o'clock. The doors of the Palace will be opened at Nine o'clock. Frequent trains will run from London bridge and Finsbury Stations from Eight o'clock in the morning. Arrangements for Admission: By Two Guineas Season Tickets, free; or by One Guinea Season Ticket, on payment of Half-a-Crown; by Day Ticket, Half-a-Guinea. The whole of the Area will be open to holders of the preceding tickets. Reserved Seats will be provided in the Galleries only, Half-a-Crown extra. Tickets are now ready for issue at the Crystal Palace; and at Exeter Hall. Cheques or Post Office orders, at either office, to be made payable (if the latter, at the chief office) to the order of George Grove, Esq., Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL

COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL, 1889.—The only Official and Correct Edition of the Book of Words for the three days of the Festival, with introductory remarks, the entire programme, and full particulars of the arrangements, names of the performers, with the entrances for the various classes of tickets, regulations, &c., are now ready for delivery at the Crystal Palace, and at No. 5, Exeter Hall, price Two Shillings and Sixpence. Copies will be forwarded by post to any part of the country on receipt of a Post Office order (payable to George Grove, Esq., at the Chief Office), for Two Shillings and Sixpence, plus postage. As these Books will be the only correct and authorised Edition of the Words of the Oratorio and Selection, and will contain information as to the approaches, access to the seats, &c., which will add materially to the convenience of the visitors, not elsewhere obtainable, an early application is desirable. By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

Crystal Palace, June 18, 1889. Personal applicants for Books of the Words must be provided with the exact amount, as change cannot be given.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEASON TICKETS,

available to April 30, 1890, are now issued as follows:—1. For Adults Two Guineas each. 2. For Children under Twelve Half-a-Guinea each. admitting the holder on all occasions when the price of admission is under Five Shillings, and on payment of Half-a-Crown when the price of admission is Five Shillings and upwards; or, if a child under Twelve, of One Shilling. These Tickets will also admit to the Grand Full Rehearsal of Handel's Festival on Saturday, June 18, on payment of Two Shillings and Sixpence.

3. For Adults Two Guineas each. 4. For Children under Twelve One Guinea each, admitting the holder free to the Grand Full Rehearsal This Day, and on all occasions when the Palace is open to the public, excepting only the three days of the Handel Festival. May be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and at the usual Agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL

FESTIVAL.—TICKET NOTICE.—THE SALE of SETS of TICKETS for the Three Days, at the Reduced Rate of 15s. Two Guineas and a Half, and Five Guineas the Set, will be DISCONTINUED THIS DAY (Saturday); after which Tickets for the single Performances only will be sold. By order, GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TICKET NOTICE

The Crystal Palace and Exeter Hall Offices open for the Sale of Tickets until Six o'clock daily.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.—The

Subscription Lists for this year will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, July 21. THE DRAWING for the PRIZES will take place at the Crystal Palace on the following day, viz., the 28th of July, commencing at Two o'clock, when the names of the successful subscribers will be drawn, and the prizes distributed. The names of the subscribers, who will have free admittance to the Palace and Grounds on that day upon presenting their subscription receipts for the year.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—

Eight First-class Exhibitions and Entertainments.—Open, Morning, Evening, and Night, Seven to Half-past Ten. Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, 6d.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. Bachhofer, F.C.S.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—

Patron, H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—Open daily, as usual, from Twelve to Five; Evenings, Seven to Ten.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA, EVERY

NIGHT at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls can be taken from the plan at the new Chinese Box-office daily from eleven to five. 2s.; Area 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Price 6d. or 1s. "TO CHINA and BACK" BY ALBERT SMITH forwarded from the Egyptian Hall for seven or thirteen stamps.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—

First Time on Monday next. Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED beg to announce an entirely NEW SERIES of ILLUSTRATIONS in Two Parts. Part I. THE STAMPS.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Part II. THE VISITORS.—With New Scenery and Decorations by Messrs. Grieve and Telford. To commence on Monday evening, June 20, at Eight o'clock. The Box-office is now open, at the Gallery, 14, Regent-street, where stalls may be secured; and at Gwyer, Beale, and Co.'s, 21, Regent-street.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S

HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Evening at Eight, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Change of Programme. Stalls, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, Egyptian

Hall, Piccadilly.—Open Daily from Ten till Six; and every Evening from Half-past Seven till Ten. A series of large Historical Paintings, by Ly. L. W. Deane, an authentically illustrating with life-size figures the history of those who gained the Victoria Cross of Valour. Admission, 1s.

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.—MESSRS.

DICKINSON, having been entrusted by the proprietors with the loan of the various pictures and portraits executed in their studio, beg to announce that for the next month they have on public exhibition. Admission, One Shilling. 111, New Bond-street.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—

THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish School, IS NOW OPEN. Also, in the same building, the WORKS of DAVID COX. From Ten to Five. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.

MADAME BASSANO and HERR KUHE

have the honour to announce that their GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1889. To commence at Half-past Two o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Mesdames Lemmens Sherrington, Albert and Bassano Messrs. Reichardt, Sauter, Julien LeFort, and Sims Reeves. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Joseph, Patti, Engel, Kube, and the Brouil Family. Conductors: MM. Benedetti, Francesco-Bergy, and Walter-Macfarlane. Sofa Stalls and Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved and Balcony Seats, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets may be had of Madame Bassano, 7, Old Quebec-street, Portico, near the Theatre, and of Herr Kube, 12, Bedford-street, Manchester-square, W.; or of all the principal Music-sellers; and at the ticket-office of the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL UNION, St. James's Hall.—

On Tuesday, June 21, at Half-past Three, Mmes. SCUMANN and JOACHIM. Quartet in D minor, Hahn; Trio in E flat, op. 70, Beethoven; Quintet in B flat, op. 77; Mendelssohn's Solo Piano-forte and Violin. Executants—Joseph, Goffie, H. and R. Blagrove, and Patti. Pianiste—Mme. Schumann (her last appearance this season). Visitors' Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., and Oliver, Bond-street. J. ENLA, Director.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S THIRD

PIANOFORTE CONCERT, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, at Two o'clock.—34, Beaumont-street, Portland place, W.—Tickets, all reserved, 10s. 6d. each.

MRS. ANDERSON'S ANNUAL GRAND

ORCHESTRAL MORNING CONCERT at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY next, JUNE 21, at Two o'clock. All the principal vocal and instrumental talent in London are engaged. Stalls, One Guinea; Tickets, Half-a-Guinea. To be had at all the principal Music-sellers; and of Mrs. Anderson, 34, Nottingham-place, W.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—The

LAST CONCERT of the SEASON will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL on MONDAY evening, JUNE 27, on which occasion a selection from the works of all the Great Masters will be given. For full particulars see programme. Principal Performers Miss Arabella Goddard, Herr Joseph, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

DEER FOREST in SCOTLAND.—The

GLENNAN DEER FOREST and ABOYNE CASTLE TO BE LET. This Forest is situated in Aberdeenshire, and is contiguous to the Royal Deer Forest of Aberdeenshire and Balmoral. With the Forest will be let the Castle of Aboyne, which lies about two miles from its northern entry, and the tenant will enjoy the additional privilege of the Red Deer and Pheasant and Partridge Shootings around the Castle. The Glenan Forest, including the adjoining ranges of Craig-dinn, Dee Castle, and Inchmarloch, extends nine miles in length and five miles in breadth; and contains from 800 to 1000 Red Deer, besides Roe Deer, Grouse, Black Game, Partridges, and Hares. Further details will be given in subsequent advertisements. In the mean time applications may be made to Messrs. Buchanan, Dalrymple, and Drake, Solicitors, 46, Parliament-street, London; Messrs. Jollie, Strong, and Henry, W.S., Edinburgh; or Mr. John Duncan, Advocate, 8, Castle-street, Aberdeen.

HERALDIC ENGRAVING.—Crests on Rings

on Rings, &c. Solid Gold, 18 carat, Hall-marked Ring, Engraved Crest, 2 guineas. Illustrated Price List post-free. T. MORING, Engraver and Heraldic Artist (who has received the Gold Medal for Engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Beware of self-styled Heraldic Offices. On Rings, &c. Solid Gold, 18 carat, Hall-marked Ring, Engraved Crest, 2 guineas. Illustrated Price List post-free. T. MORING, Engraver and Heraldic Artist (who has received the Gold Medal for Engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Beware of self-styled Heraldic Offices.

OPERA GLASSES.—An Illustrated Catalogue,

containing a detailed list of prices of Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Spectacles, &c., of the latest improved construction, post free on receipt of two stamps. KEYZOR and BENDON, Opticians (successors to Harris and Son), 50, High Holborn, W.C.

SELECT SEEDS, post-free, at 1s. each packet.—

Cinerea, Calceolaria, Holyhook, Pansy, Pink, Carnation, Anemone, Anemone, Picotee.—From R. W. KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

WINE NO LONGER an EXPENSIVE

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COALS.—BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKRELL and CO.'s price is now 21s. 2d. per ton, cash, for the best screened coals, as supplied by them to her Majesty, 13, Cornhill; Purbeck Wharf, Earl Street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton Wharf, Piccadilly, S.W.; and Sutherland Wharf, Fackham, E.C.

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW RAILWAY.

HIGHLAND TOURS—Passengers will be booked daily from Edinburgh and Glasgow Stations, after the 1st of June, for various EXCURSIONS into the HIGHLANDS, for periods of from one to fourteen days. The fares will include every charge for conveyance throughout the journey. For particulars, see Timetable Books for June, Programmes, and Maps, which may be obtained on application to the Booking Offices, Edinburgh and Glasgow; or at the office of the Superintendent of Lines, George-square, Glasgow.—By order. Company's Office, Glasgow, June 1, 1899.

BELGRAVE BOARDING-HOUSE.

CHELTENHAM—Standing in the centre of the Promenade, in the very best situation in this queen of watering-places, Belgrave House offers to Ladies, Gentlemen, and Families a most desirable residence, either for temporary or permanent abode, combining every advantage of a first-class hotel with a private house. Mrs. WILLIS, the proprietor, is determined, by a liberal scale of charges, as well as every effort to promote the comfort of her visitors, to endeavour to deserve the distinguished patronage and sustain the high character the house has borne for twenty years.

ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, Ryde, conducted by Mr. CHARLES F. COOPER, R.N. Naval Cadets, Marine Cadets, and Masters' Assistants quickly prepared to pass the New Examinations at the Royal Naval College. Pure sea-bathing under the superintendence of an experienced swimmer. N.B. May 1899, A. G. Anson passed Second of all Candidates. Terms moderate. Address, Abbeville Villa, Monkton-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

THE BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Endell-street, Long-acre (established 1749), IS IN URGENT NEED OF FUNDS. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurers, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; or at the Hospital.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON. Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this HOSPITAL, which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birch-lane.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—Persons who are anxious to ascertain an authentic account of their Armorial Bearings are requested to send name and county to the ROYAL HERALDIC OFFICE, the only place of authority. No fee for search. Plain Sketch, 2s. 6d.; in Heraldic Colours, 5s. Pedigrees, Family History, with the original grant of Arms, to whom the grant was given, the "Heraldic" visitations, County Histories, Domesday Book, and other records at the British Museum, for 10s. "The Manual of Heraldry," 400 Engravings, 3s. By T. CULLETON, Genealogist, 25, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, W.C. The Studio and Library open daily.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c.—Book Plate with Arms, 10s.; or Crest Plate, 5s.; Crest on Seal or Ring, 7s.; on Steel Die, 6s.; Embossing Press, with Crest Die, for Stamping Note-paper, 15s.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver for the Board of Trade, 25 Cranbourn-street, W.C.

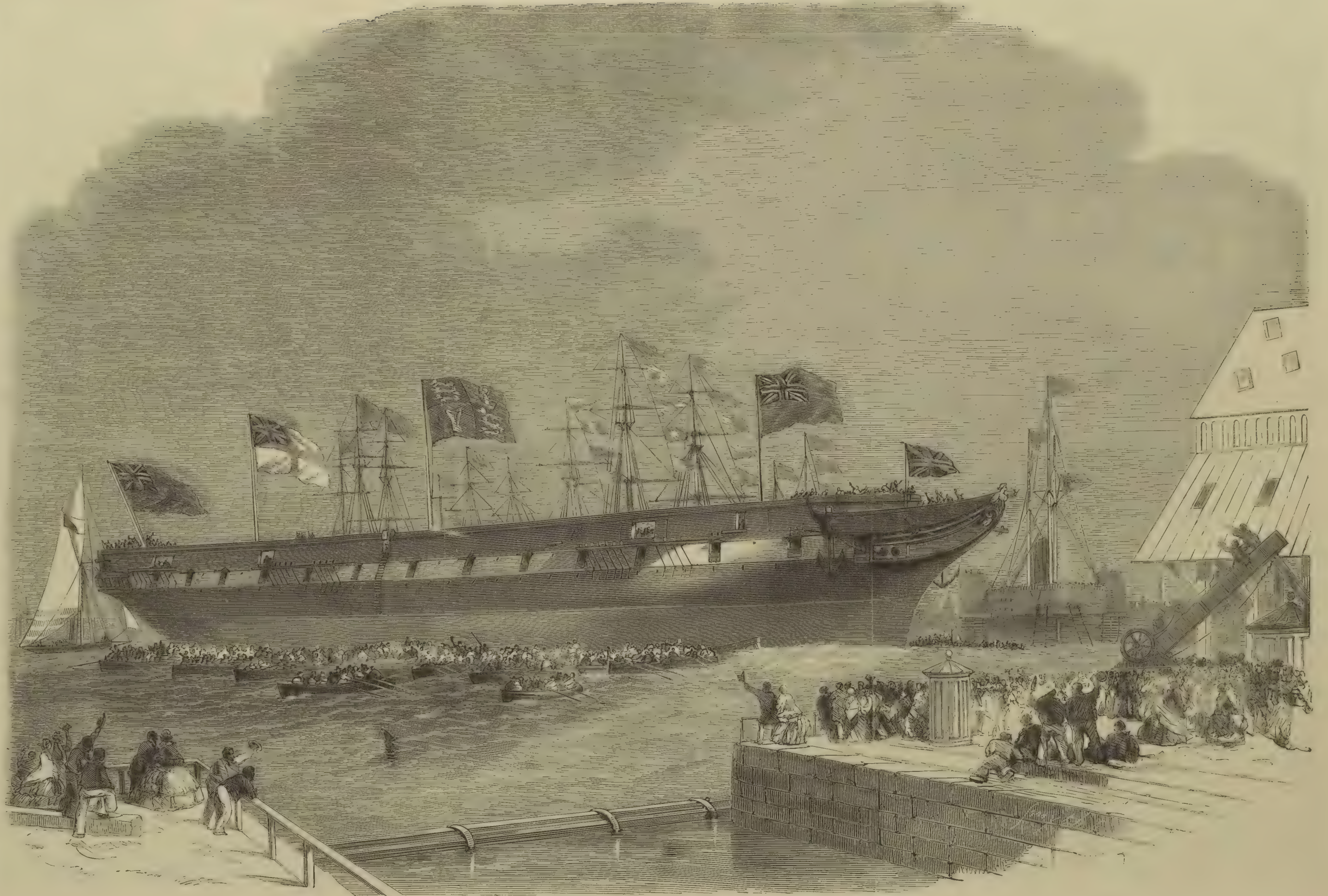
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COLT'S (Six-shot) REVOLVER-RIFLES.—RIFLES—34, 44, 56, calibre (5 and 6 shot), 5 sizes of each. For Naval, Military, and Sporting Purposes. REVOLVERS—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 inch Rifle barrel—5 and 6 shots. For Officers, Travellers, House Protection. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition, always ready. Avoid Counterfeits and Patent Infringements. Descriptive and Price Lists free. SAML. COLT, 14, Pall-mall, S.W.

HARNESSES, SADDLERY, &c.—A. DAVIS, 33, Strand.—Horse-clothing, blankets, saddlery, harness, brushes, sponges, whips, bridles, &c. of the most superior make, at very low prices. Hunting and ladies' riding-saddles on the newest and most improved principles. Military saddlery of every description. Saddlery for the East Indies and Colonies. List of prices on application.—A. Davis, 33, Strand.

TO ANGLERS—CHARLES FARLOW, 191, Strand, Manufacturer of Superior Fishing Rods and Tackle at moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

VULCANISED INDIARUBBER HOSE and TUBING for WATERING GARDENS, &c.—J. L. HANCOCK supplies this article, of superior make, of any required strength or size.

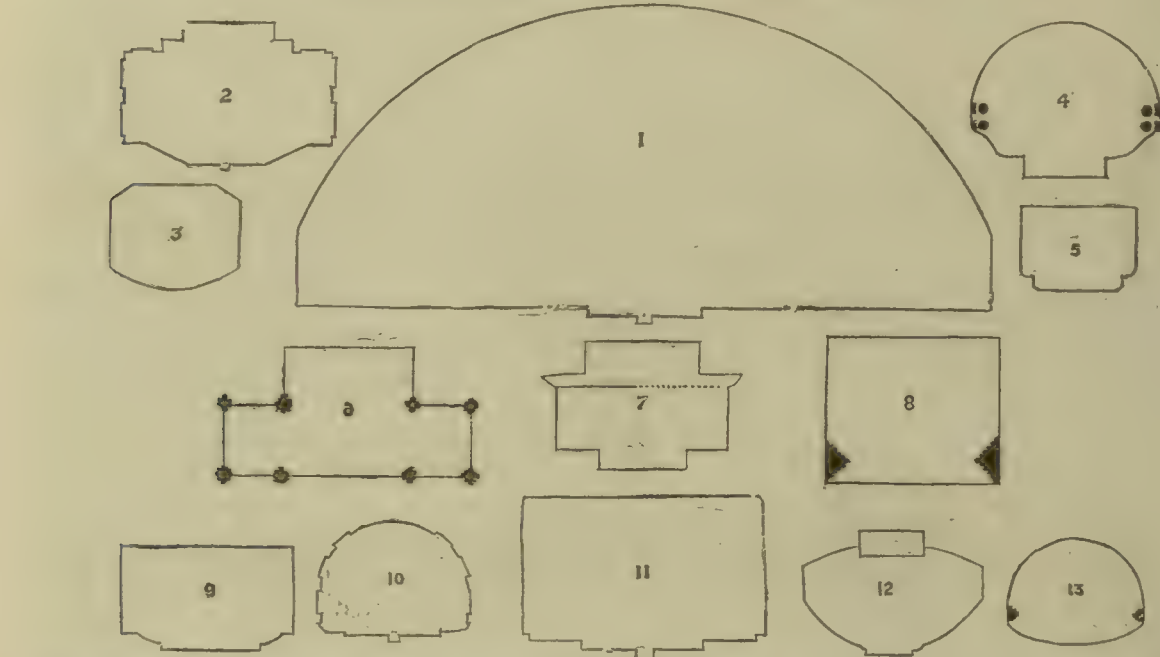


LAUNCH OF THE SCREW FRIGATE "ARIADNE" AT DEPTFORD DOCKYARD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

LAUNCH OF THE SCREW-FRIGATE "ARIADNE."

On Saturday, the 4th inst., the screw steam-frigate *Ariadne*, of twenty-six guns, was launched in a most successful manner from No. 5 slip at Deptford Dockyard. The arrangements made for the launch, under the superintendence of Mr. Thornton, acting Master Shipwright, were of the most complete description, and the utmost facility was afforded not only to those provided with tickets, but to the public generally, to witness the proceedings. The gates of the establishment were opened without restriction about two o'clock, and every available space near the slip and also on the river shore commanding a view of the launch was soon occupied. Raised seats for the accommodation of about 500 visitors provided with tickets had been erected at the bow of the vessel, a select gallery being appropriated for members of the Admiralty and naval and marine officers. Additional seats were also provided on the sides of the slip, and the Royal Marine band from Woolwich and the band composed of workmen in the employ of Messrs. Penn, engineers, were stationed on each side in orchestras erected for that purpose.

Amongst those present were Admiral Sir Alex. Milne, Sir B. Walker, Surveyor to the Navy, Admiral Hamilton, Mr. Corry, Secretary to the Admiralty, Commodore the Hon. J. R. Drummond, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, Captain Buckle, Superintendent of Deptford Dock and Victualling Yards, Captain O'Reilly, of the Louth Rifles, &c. At ten minutes to four o'clock, at a given signal, the ceremony of naming was performed by the lady of Sir



- 1. Orchestra for the Handel Commemoration at the Crystal Palace, 20th, 22nd, and 24th of June, 1859. Area, 16,016 square feet.
- 2. Birmingham Townhall. Area, 2636 square feet.
- 3. Surrey Gardens. Area, 1280 square feet.
- 4. Leeds Townhall. Area, 2490 square feet.
- 5. Hanover-square R. om. Area, 943 square ft.
- 6. Westminster Abbey. Handel Commemoration, 1784. Area, 2425 square feet.
- 7. Her Majesty's Concert Room, Fackingham Palace. Area, 1731 square feet.
- 8. York Cathedral. Musical Festival, 1823. Area, 2153 square feet.
- 9. St. Martin's Hall. Area, 1774 square feet.
- 10. St. George's Hall, Bedford. Area, 1590 square feet.
- 11. Exeter Hall, as at the Concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Area, 2615 square feet.
- 12. Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool. Area, 1584 square feet.
- 13. St. James's Hall. Area, 1371 square feet.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

TRANSMISSION OF HEAT THROUGH GASES.—Professor Tyndall submitted the fruits of his researches on this subject to the members of the Royal Institution and many of their scientific friends yesterday week (the 10th inst.)—the Prince Consort, Vice-Patron R.I., in the chair. Our readers will be well aware that the conduction of heat has been long investigated, and that tables are printed of the different degrees of power possessed by various substances in this respect; for instance, the conducting power of gold being given at 1000, that of fireclay will be about 11. It is also well known that heat radiates like light, and that its rays are subject to transmission, reflection, and absorption, by such bodies as they encounter, in various degrees. Those substances which are pervious to the rays of heat are termed diathermanous (from *dia*, through, and *therme*, heat). To Melloni is due nearly all that is known on this branch of the physics of heat. His thermoscopic apparatus consists of a thermo-galvanic pile acting upon a highly sensitive galvanometer. He has determined that if the quantity of radiant heat transmitted through air be expressed by 100, rock salt will be 92; flint glass, 67; crown glass, 49; rape oil, 30; alcohol, 15; and water, 11. Professor Tyndall's discourse related to the transmission of heat through gases. He stated that he had been led to experiment on this subject with a view of verifying and continuing the results of the labours of Melloni and Pouillet. For this purpose he had constructed a tube, closed at each end with rock salt, and supplied with two stopcocks—one to admit the gas to be observed; the other attached to an air-pump, by means of which the tube might be exhausted. To this tube similar apparatus to that employed by Melloni were appended. The professor was thus enabled to operate on many gases, such as oxygen, hydrogen, coal-gas, &c.; and on the vapours of alcohol, ether, water, &c. He stated the result to be, that the powers of gases to transmit heat probably vary as much as those of solids and liquids, coal-gas bearing about the same relation to oxygen and hydrogen that alum does to the better conductors. He finally referred to the influence of the diathermanous envelope of our atmosphere on the sun's rays, and stated that he considered that the lower strata of our atmosphere were probably warmer than the upper, on account of the absorption of the obscure calorific rays by the vapours and gases arising from the earth. In this point of view he thought that even the distant planet Neptune might have a tolerable climate. The great amount of thought and labour expended by Dr. Tyndall in the successful endeavour (by the aid of the electric-lamp) to make the results of his exceedingly delicate experiments visible appeared to be fully appreciated by his distinguished auditors.

WATER-GLASS.—Two small works on the manufacture, properties, and application of water-glass (one, in French, by Professor F. Kuhlmann, of Lille; the other, in German, by the late aged philosopher, Dr. P. N. Fuchs, of Munich) have just been translated and printed for private circulation by command of the Prince Consort. Four kinds of water-glass are described by Dr. von Fuchs: potash water-glass, composed of fifteen parts of quartz sand, ten of well-purified potash, and one of pow-

Alex. Milne, and, the dogshores having been removed, the noble vessel glided beautifully from the slip into the river, taking a circuit past the opposite shore, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude, the performance of the national anthem by the bands, and the discharge of cannon from a wharf in the vicinity.

The *Ariadne* was laid down in August, 1857, and is built from the design of Sir Baldwin Walker, Surveyor to the Navy, under the superintendence of Mr. Chatfield, Master Shipwright, and Mr. Thornton, recently appointed acting Master Shipwright during Mr. Chatfield's absence, as a member of the committee on dockyard economy. She is one of the first of a class of vessels much required in the Royal Navy, and many of which are now on the stocks at various Government dockyards. Her dimensions are as follow:—

Length between perpendiculars	280	0
„ for tonnage	201	0
Breadth extreme	60	0
„ for tonnage	49	6
„ moulded	43	8
Depth of hold	19	4
Burden in tons, new measurement	2869	

She is ordered to be completed and got ready for immediate service at Woolwich. Her armament will consist of twenty-four 18-pounders, eighty-four cwt. guns, each 9 ft. 4 in. in length, on the main-deck; and on the upper-deck will be placed two 68-pounders, ninety-five cwt. guns, each 10 ft. in length. Her engines, by Messrs. Maudslay, Son, and Field, are of 800 horse power.

ALDERSHOTT MARKET.

THIS market has been built to meet the extensive requirements of the camp and a rapidly-growing town. It is situated upon the south side of what is now the High-street of Aldershot, to which it has a frontage of sixty feet; it has also a frontage of fifty-four feet to Wellington-street, the market being of an L shape.

Advantage has been taken of the street frontage to form four spacious shops, the centre portions forming bold covered entrances to the market, which is partly closed and partly open. The total area is 11,000 square feet.

The foundation-stone was laid by Lieut.-General Knollys, commanding at the camp, upon the 26th of November, 1858, and the market was publicly opened by the gallant General on the 6th of May. Both occasions were celebrated by a public dinner, at which the General and staff, with the members for North Hants, attended.

The market is proving eminently successful as a commercial undertaking, being formed by a limited liability company, who have now no shares to dispose of.

The design is bold, simple, and effective. The architect is Mr. T. Goodchild, of Guildford, and the builder Mr. Martin, of Aldershot.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It is a hard fate for a Government on two occasions to have fallen by the hand of its own Parliament. The conventional "hoisting of the engineer by his own petard" will occur to every one; but no one ever heard of the same engineer being twice hoisted by his own petard. For the second, and it must surely be for the last, time Lord Derby has asked the people to testify to his capacity to govern this country, and through their representatives the answer has been the same. It must be remembered that, both in 1852 and now, when a certain success attended the Administration of the Derby-Disraeli Ministry for a certain number of months, it was only obtained by the most decided truckling to a hostile Parliament, on the ground that it was not of their assembling; by words eaten in Hansards' full; by vows forsworn day by day; by wriggling, and shifting, and finessing, while the aforesaid hostile Parliament received an occasional measure which they could not get before, much as a sturdy beggar accepts a handful of bread and meat when he expects a sailing. The one must be supposed to administer to his immediate need, and, therefore, he cannot consistently with his professions refuse it, but the other is the thing that really speaks to his sympathies. There has been a palpable difference in the debate which has just closed and that which preceded the defeat of the Tory Government in 1852. The latter was, in every sense of the term, excellent, well sustained, various in the speakers, and varied in the style; earnest and resolute on both sides, and worked up regularly from its initiation to the culminating point, when, on that famous Thurs. day night, Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone faced each other in one of the most superb Parliamentary duels that ever was witnessed. In the present instance, as a whole, the discussion may be characterised as languid, unimpressive, irregular in its gradations, and seeming as if it was only kept together for the time which it was arranged that it should occupy, by galvanic fits and starts, while its ending was assuredly more cold and pedantic than anything resembling a final pyrotechnic display.

When the debate was resumed, after the first night's sulky silence of her Majesty's Government, it was still Opposition members following on the same side; not even Lord Palmerston's self-sacrifice in striking in at a period of the discussion when in the ordinary course he was not by any means due, and when he had nobody to answer but Mr. Disraeli at the distance of four hours, could elicit the negative compliment of a Ministerialist moving the adjournment of the debate, and we had the future Premier's future Solicitor-General for Ireland saying ditto to his chief, and, on the whole, by no means adding any fuel to the waning controversy. At length the Government seemed to yield to the necessity of observing Parliamentary decency; and they did well on the whole to put Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, because, as we have often observed in these notices, by a very rapid transformation, from a somewhat hesitant and by no means prominent member of Parliament, that gentleman, when he came into office, became a most ready and courteous official, and a fluent, pleasant, and effective debater. He did his work well on this occasion, with a dash of desperation about him which caused him to make hits and points which justified Mr. Bright in following him—a mark of respect from a great light which, in a Parliamentary point of view, is always appreciated by a lesser luminary. Somebody—Mr. Whiteside, we believe—in the course of the debate remarked, pointedly enough, on the difference between Mr. Bright's roaring on the platform and his gentle bleating on the floor of the House. On this occasion the difference was more than usually palpable; but it was all the more creditable to the orator. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that no man has made a greater sacrifice of personal feeling and of political predilection than Mr. Bright, in order to promote the reunion of the Liberal party. His manner, as much and more than his words, indicated that he believed that he was doing that duty which is most difficult of all to earnest thinkers and energetic doers—that is, working by means of circumstances rather than in spite of them, for the attainment of a great end. Mr. Bright felt, and showed that he felt, that although you may bring public opinion to bear as strongly as you like on Parliament, yet the results of public opinion must be worked out by means of Parliament, by the use of that machinery by which all government must be carried on, unless you go in for revolution—which his strongest opponents have never seriously accused Mr. Bright of, at least in the true sense of the term; and whereas the machine in question is just like that which is used in the printing of newspapers, and, as it is constituted at present, can only turn out a certain quantity in a given time, why, he does not think himself justified in refusing all that is within the compass of its power of production with a good grace while he hopes and waits. Such a course in such a man, in such a position, was at once wise and generous. It has been a fashion to sneer at the Parliamentary capabilities of county members. If one wanted to do away with that notion, perhaps the best way to extinguish a sceptic would be to let him have heard Mr. Ker Seymour in this debate and in that on the Reform Bill. He is an excellent specimen of the rollicking style of speech-making. In appearance he has a somewhat seafaring look, and he rolls in his gait when he walks, and from side to side when he is speaking, in a most nautical fashion. Nothing can be simpler than his language, and his manner is good-humour itself; but he hits hard and fast, and often makes gentlemen opposite very uncomfortable; witness the manner in which the other evening he stirred up Mr. Bright and Mr. Gilpin, and finally called up Sir James Graham to follow him. For long time past, as this right noble Baronet sat in the peculiar attitude which he assumes, there was something about the ruined grandeur of his form, and the pensive expression of his face, which altogether suggested the idea that he would make an admirable study for a picture of Belshazzar at that period of his career when he was compelled to ask passers-by whether they had such a thing as an "obolus" about them. Well, something of this latter condition has come over Sir James in his Parliamentary condition, for he has been obliged to wander about begging for a seat in the House—that is literally a place where he can sit down. The pampered followers of Lord Derby drove him from their side to seek a shelter in a humbler place opposite. Therefore was it that all the earlier part of his speech seemed a paraphrase of the doleful ditty which begins with "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man," and which continued and ended in querulous carplings at really the only things which the Government deserve any credit for—namely, their attempts to man the Navy and provide in every possible way for the defence of the country. At the moment of writing we hear that Sir James is to form no part of the incoming Government; and, if so, it is not too much to say that his career may be looked upon as ended. Office he cannot expect to hold again, and his reception the other night will hardly prove encouraging to his Parliamentary activity. Whatever chances, one great result has been obtained by this debate, and that is the public and unqualified declaration of Mr. Whiteside that he has at length discovered that it is possible for him to preserve his faith and be true to his religion and yet to live in charity with his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen.

Was it a sense of coming responsibilities which caused Mr. Milner Gibson to be wanting in his usual fluency of speech on this, to him, eventful occasion? Was it the practising of a lesson of official reticency that in the earlier part of his address caused him to be as hesitant and broken, and apparently almost as timid, as the veriest neophyte in the House? Nevertheless, when he warmed up he made a capital speech, and nearly set the new member for Berwick wild with excitement, who was with difficulty restrained in his seat, and held in from committing a gross breach of Parliamentary etiquette; and, more than this, he brought up Mr. W. S. Lindsay in his new character as a supporter of a Tory Government. Renegades are zealous to a proverb; and the new-born zeal of the hon. member for Sunderland wrought in him a semi-miracle, for he was almost eloquent, and almost argumentative; and so there is no more to be said. After this, excepting the elegant and effective light comedy of Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the broad farce of Captain Leicester Vernon (the gallant officer was always famous and foremost in garrison theatricals), the rest of the debate

* In order to have an authoritative investigation into the whole question of lighting public galleries with gas, the Lord President of the Council has named a commission of inquiry, consisting of Professors Faraday, Hofmann, and Tyndall, with Mr. Redgrave, R.A., and Captain Towke, R.E., who will commence their investigations immediately.

was decidedly ponderous. To turn from the placid platitudes of Sir Cornwall Lewis to the pragmatic platitudes of Sir John Pakington was scarcely variety in its integrity; it was the same: solid, perhaps wholesome, meat served up—the one with melted butter and the other with a sharp but not exactly agreeable sauce. Then came Lord John Russell with a *pièce de résistance* of unusual breadth and solidity. His speech was no doubt intended to be and was a spoken State paper; and with such solemnities we have little concern here. The interposition of Mr. Roebuck's terse and pointed egotism (who is it that has lately said that he seems to think that he invented England?) had no effect on the preparedness of the Solicitor-General, who, with all his capability, was not successful in his mode of winding up the debate. He rose at nearly half-past twelve o'clock, and, instead of a sharp, slashing speech of forty minutes or so, he began, with the solemn air of a Judge, to sum up and comment on all the speeches from the beginning to the end of the debate; and, though he certainly made some points, it was eminently untactical to keep an immense House waiting for a division through so much of what, under the circumstances, degenerated into downright prose. Neither the concomitants nor the result of the division were characterized by the boisterousness that marked a similar proceeding on the occasion of the defeat of the Government on their Reform Bill. Of course, there was cheering and excitement; but there was not as much noise as might have been expected; and the loudest demonstration on both sides was perhaps made when Lord John Russell, after the numbers had been declared, rose from his usual seat and took a place by the side of Lord Palmerston. The unusual proceeding of a meeting on Saturday, though it produced no overt statement, was sufficiently, and more than sufficiently, indicative of the fact that the downfall of the Derby Ministry was an accomplished fact. What is the next thing to be accomplished?

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR C. CUNNINGHAM FAIRLIE, BART.

SIR CHARLES CUNNINGHAM FAIRLIE, eighth Baronet, of Robertland and Fairlie, in the county of Ayr, was the third son of Sir William Cunningham, the fifth Baronet (who assumed the surname of Fairlie), by his wife, Anne, daughter of Robert Colquhoun, Esq., of the Island of St. Christopher. He was born on the 22nd of September, 1780; and married, on the 10th of June, 1806, Frances, daughter of Sir William Call, Baronet, by which lady, who died at Pisa, on the 18th of May, 1848, he had two sons, William, who died, unmarried, in 1842, and Arthur Percy, his successor, and two daughters—viz., Rose, widow of John Cunningham, Esq., of Craigend, and Florence Anna, wife of Charles Eugene Lafite, Esq. He succeeded to the baronetcy the 18th of February, 1852, on the demise, without issue, of his brother, Sir John Cunningham Fairlie, the seventh Baronet, who had succeeded his eldest brother, Sir William, the sixth Baronet, in 1837. Sir Charles Cunningham Fairlie died on the 1st inst., and is succeeded by his only surviving son, now Sir Arthur Percy, the ninth Baronet, who was born in 1815, and married, in 1839, Maria Antonia, daughter of John Felton, Esq., and has a family. The house of Cunningham Fairlie, of Robertland, derives its origin from William Glencairn, a gallant nobleman, who fell at Bannockburn, and was the progenitor of an illustrious line of Earls, among whom was Burns' excellent friend James, the fourteenth Earl. The title of Glencairn is now dormant; but Sir Arthur Percy Cunningham, who succeeds the Baronet just deceased, is, after the Cunninghames, Baronets of Milncraig, in remainder to it.

GENERAL GOSSELIN.

GENERAL GERARD GOSSELIN, of Mount Ospringe, Kent, died on the 11th inst. at his seat, Mount Ospringe, at the advanced age of ninety years, having survived the death of his venerable brother, Admiral Thomas Le Marchant Gosselin, of Bengoe Hall, Hertfordshire, about two years, the gallant Admiral having died at a great age. General Gosselin was one of the senior Generals on the Army List. He was the third son of Colonel Joshua Gosselin, by his wife, Martha, daughter of Thomas Le Marchant, Esq., of Guernsey. He entered the Army as far back as November, 1780. He commanded a brigade in the expedition against Genoa under Lord W. Bentinck, and on its capture was appointed Commandant there until the peace with France. Subsequently he headed a brigade in the American war, and was present at the attack and capture of Castine, on the Penobscot. He became a Colonel on the 23rd of July, 1810, and a General on the 23rd of November, 1841. General Gosselin married, first, in 1791, Christian, second daughter of Bonick Lippeth, Esq., of Faversham, and by her, who died in 1824, had two sons and a daughter, Caroline, who died in 1826. The gallant General married, secondly, in 1835, Priscilla, daughter of J. Dimsdale, Esq. This family of Gosselin came from Normandy, and settled at a very remote period in Guernsey, where they became connected with the Guilles, the Priaux, the Lefebvres, the Careys, the Le Marchants, and most of the other families of distinction in the island. The Gosselins have, too, been soldiers for ages, even from the time of Edward III., when Robert Gosselin, the direct ancestor of the General just deceased, effected an armed rescue of the Castle of Mont Orgueil from the French, and was appointed, in reward, governor of the recovered fortress.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STISTED.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STISTED, who died at Rome, on May 19, was eldest son of Colonel Stisted, of Ipswich, who belonged to an old Suffolk family reputed to have come originally from Italy. He was educated at Marlborough, and entered the Army as Cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons in 1803. He served in that corps in the Peninsular campaigns under Wellington, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Toulouse, &c. In 1841 he retired from the service. He was married to Clotilda Elizabeth, only daughter of B. Swinny, Esq., of Dublin. For many years he resided with his family at the Baths of Lucca, in Italy, where his hospitable villa was open to the most distinguished of the society which resorted to that favourite and fashionable summer retreat. Colonel Stisted was distinguished not only for his gentle and amiable manners, but for his refined taste and varied accomplishments. He was a musician, a painter, and a sculptor of no mean attainments. He was, too, a pious Christian. He and his wife were the chief contributors to the erection of a beautiful church and chapel in residence, and also a cemetery, at the Baths of Lucca. The Stisted name is one of note in the Army List. Colonel Charles Stisted, the Colonel's brother, commanded the 3rd Light Dragoons. His nephew, Colonel Henry Stisted, served in the Afghan and Persian wars, and commanded the 78th Highlanders during the heroic advance of the illustrious Havelock to the relief of the Residency of Lucknow; he also commanded the first brigade during its subsequent defence. Another nephew, Major Thomas Stisted, has been distinguished in the various battles of the Satal campaign; in the present year he was nearly drowned in the headlong pursuit of the mutineers, with the 7th Hussars, in the Raptee River, for which service he received his brevet majority.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.—A large Blue Book containing the voluminous correspondence respecting the affairs of Italy was issued on Monday last. It comprises the despatches between the British Government and its diplomatic agents at Paris, Vienna, Turin, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Bern, referring to the negotiations for the preservation of peace. The negotiations which preceded and accompanied the mission of Earl Cowley to Vienna, and the Russian proposition of a Congress, as well as the question of a previous disarmament, occupy a considerable share of the correspondence, which begins on the 1st of January last—the very day on which the Emperor Napoleon indicated the danger to the peace of Europe—and ends with a despatch of Lord Malmesbury dated the 5th of May. It is this despatch, and one of Count Walewski to which it is an answer, which are most worthy of careful perusal, particularly that of Lord Malmesbury, because it gives a general outline of the policy of the Derby Cabinet as far as the war in Italy is concerned. In the first French Foreign Minister writes to the French Ambassador in London to express a hope that England would take sides with France and Sardinia, so that measures might be concerted in common against Austria. The Count states the motives that induce France to assist Sardinia; he mentions the endeavours of Austria to acquire a preponderant influence in Italy; he commends the conduct of Sardinia in resisting such endeavours; and he states the mischief which he believes will arise if Sardinia be overcome. In reply, our Foreign Secretary expresses a hope that the alliance between France and England may long continue, and he condemns the interference of Austria with Italian independence. But he goes on to remark that Sardinia cannot be held blameless for her dreams of ambition and aggrandisement, and he condemns the conduct of Austria in requiring Sardinia to disarm. Lord Malmesbury thinks that nothing serious would have happened if France had restrained Sardinia, and he goes on to assert that the English traditional foreign policy is that of "authoritative non-interference" in the affairs of foreign States, a policy which England, he says, cannot depart from on the present occasion. He therefore distinctly, but with sincere regret, refuses to co-operate with France in a struggle which will only bring ruin and misery upon Italy. But he proffers the good offices of the British Government, if they may be deemed by either party to be of any advantage, and says that England may even offer her services for the restoration of peace, without being invited to do so, when opportunity offers.

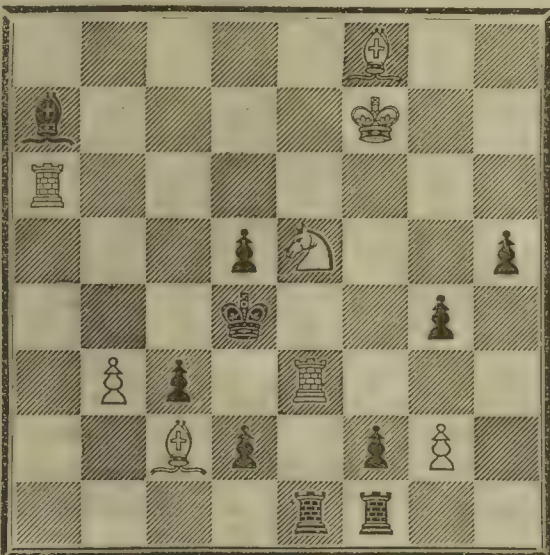
THE HOP DUTY.—We have received the following official notification:—"The hop duty for the year 1859 may be paid in four instalments. One is to be paid forthwith without any further notice, and the others on the following dates:—August 16, 1859. November 16, 1859. February 16, 1860. Or a joint note of hand may be given for the payment of the first moiety in November next, with interest at 4 per cent, bearing date from the 16th of May." If payment be made in four instalments neither bond nor interest will be required.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS.—Giving the odds of the *Pion colé*, or marked Pawn, consists in one party placing a cap on a Pawn and engaging to effect checkmate with the *Pan*.
GRIMSHAW.—The Italian mode of casting is described, or we mistake, in "Jaenisch's Treatise on the Openings."
HANOVERIAN INSTITUTION.—The Black King cannot move into the power of any adverse piece, even though that piece is restrained from action.
SKEEL.—Your solution in both instances appears correct. The Problem we have not yet had time to consider.
C. L. C.—The paper required is not now at hand, but it shall be examined.
C. S. Richmond.—Dr. Roget has exhausted the subject of the Knight's march over the sixty-four squares. In his article you will find all the methods for solving this Problem which you refer to, and very many others.
GRANDY.—The solution of Mr. Bolton's Problem, called "Cleopatra's Needle," being in twenty-four moves, demands rather more space than can be spared at this moment; it shall be given, however, very shortly.
G. S.—If received, they were sure to have been acknowledged; but, probably, from your omitting to write your initials on each diagram, an indispensable precaution, they are mislaid.
C. R.—It can certainly be solved in three moves, as we were very speedily reminded by at least four score amateurs.
R. G. T.—Mr. Harwitz has not played with Mr. Kolisch since the combat we recorded in the Number for June 4.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 799, by Miranda, Saltash, Frederic, Derwent, P. W. G. M., Iota, I. P. W., Omicron, Philis, Oxoniensis, Peter Max, S. F. Q. R., Murdoch, M. P., Delta, H. Strickson, I. J. of Hanworth, Onyx, F. E. R., P. R., Norwich, C. W., Carr, Anthony, Kolisch, S. G. T., D. W. H., Subaltern, Old Salt, Gambit, Henry, A. S. H., P. O. E., Larry, Kenneth, Stella, Felix, G. M. A., Coogee, S. N. H., Clayton, G. D. of R. St. L., T. H. P. S. E., N. A. M., W. C. F. N. C., Stoke, Dover, F. P. G., Sligo, Perseus, Omega, Hyperion, Lex, Philis S. Marionetti, A. Clerk, Bamboo, A. Sailor, Sheerness, Peterkin, Observer, A. Z., Frangipani, Subscriber, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 798.
WHITE.
1. R to Q 5th
2. R to Q 6th
(a) 2.
BLACK.
Kt to Q B 7 (best)
R takes R or (a)
B takes R
WHITE.
3. Kt to K B 8th Mating next move.
BLACK.
3. Kt takes K B P—Mating next move.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 799.
WHITE.
1. Q to K R 7th
2. Q to K B 5th (ch)
3. Q to Kt 5th, or
B to Q R 3rd
Mate.
BLACK.
P to Q K 6th,
or a, b, c.
K to Q 3rd, or
Q B 5th
(a) 1.
2. Q to Q B 2nd (ch)
3. Q to Q 6th. Mate.
(b) 1.
2. Q to K B 2nd
3. B mates.
(c) 1.
2. K to Q B 6th
3. P to Q 5th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 800.
By R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.

WHITE.
White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.
Mr. KOLISCH gives to Mr. MANDOLFO, of Trieste, the odds of a Rook and the first move.

(Remove White's Q's Rook from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th
2. K B to Q B 4th
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd
4. P to Q 3rd
5. K B to Q Kt 3rd
6. P to Q R 4th
7. Q Kt to Q R 2nd
8. P takes P
9. K Kt to K B 3rd
10. Q to K 2nd
11. Castles
12. Q B to K Kt 5th
13. P to K R 3rd
14. P takes B
15. K Kt takes K P
WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th
4. B to Q B 4th
5. Castles
6. Kt takes Q P
7. P to Q B 3rd
8. P to K B 4th
9. B to K 3rd
10. P to K 5th
11. P takes B
12. P to K B 5th
13. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
14. Q to K Kt 3rd
BLACK (Mr. M.)
16. Q to K sq
(The situation is remarkable.)
17. Q B takes Q
(Had he taken the Kt, his game was equally lost, ex. gr. —
17. P takes Kt Q takes B
18. P takes Q P Q to K R 4th
19. Kt to K Kt 6th (dis- K to Q 2nd covering ch)
20. Kt takes B P to K Kt 6th and Black has no escape)
18. K Kt to his 6th
19. Kt to Kt 6th (dis- Q Kt to K 7th (ch) covering ch)
20. Q takes Kt Kt takes Q (giving checkmate)

Game between Mr. KOLISCH and Mr. HAMPE, the well-known player of Vienna.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th
4. B to Q B 4th
5. Castles
6. Kt takes Q P
7. P to Q B 3rd
8. P to K B 4th
9. B to K 3rd
10. P to K 5th
11. P takes B
12. P to K B 5th
13. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
14. Q to K Kt 3rd
BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P takes P
4. P to Q 2nd
5. B to K 2nd
6. Kt to K B 3rd
7. K Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles
9. P to Q 4th
10. P takes B
11. P takes P
12. K Kt to K Kt 2nd
13. Q to K Kt 2nd
14. Q to Q 3rd
WHITE (Mr. K.)
15. B to K B 4th
16. P takes Kt
17. K to R sq
18. Kt to Q B 3rd
19. B to K R 6th
20. K R to K B 4th
21. B to K Kt 5th
22. Kt to Q 5th
23. Kt to K B 6th (ch)
24. K R to K R 4th
25. Kt takes P
26. B to K B 6th (ch)
27. R takes Kt
28. R mates.

Game in the Match between Messrs. MORPHY and MONGREDIEN.

GAME III.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Mongredien).
1. P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th
3. P to K B 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q R 3rd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd
7. P to K 3rd
8. B to K 2nd
9. Castles
10. P to Q Kt 3rd
11. B to Q Kt 2nd
12. R to Q B sq
13. B to Q 3rd
14. P to K R 3rd
15. Q to K sq
16. B takes Kt
17. Kt to Q 2nd
18. K to R 2nd
19. R to K Kt sq
20. R to Q B 2nd
21. Kt to K B sq
22. P takes K B P
23. P to K Kt 3rd
24. Kt to K 3rd
25. Q to K Kt 2nd
26. Kt to K 2nd
BLACK (Mr. Morphy).
1. P to K 3rd
2. P to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to Q R 4th
6. B to Q Kt 2nd
7. B to K 2nd
8. Castles
9. P to K R 3rd
10. P to Q 3rd
11. Q to Q 2nd
12. K to R 2nd
13. P to K Kt 3rd
14. Q to K sq
15. Kt to K 5th
16. P takes B
17. Kt to K B 3rd
18. Q to Q 2nd
19. P to Q 4th
20. P to K Kt 4th
21. P takes K B P
22. B to Q 3rd
23. P to Q B 3rd
24. R to K Kt sq
25. Q to K B sq
26. B to Q B sq
WHITE (Mr. Mongredien).
27. P to K Kt 4th
28. R to K B 2nd
29. Q to K B sq
30. K to R sq
31. Kt to K Kt 2nd
32. Q to Q B sq
33. Kt to K Kt 3rd
34. R to K sq
35. Kt to K 2nd
36. P takes Q P
37. P to K B 5th
38. K Kt to K B 4th
39. Kt takes Kt
40. Q to K 3rd
41. B takes P
42. B takes Q Kt P
43. R to Q sq
44. Q to Q 4th
45. Q to K Kt sq
46. Q to K 5th
47. Q to Q 4th
48. Q takes R
49. Q takes Q P
50. K to Kt 2nd
And White surrenders.

ABERDEEN CHESS TOURNAMENT.—This contest (the commencement of which was noticed in our Paper of April 2) has now terminated. We give the score of the concluding match:—

FOURTH MATCH OF THREE GAMES.
1. W. Speld, 2. G. S. Gordon, 3. (resigned).
2. J. Thomson, 3. F. Craigie, 1.
FIFTH MATCH OF FIVE GAMES.
John Thomson, 5. W. Speld, 1.
The victor, Mr. Thomson, seems to have deserved his success, as he won fifteen out of the seventeen games he played in the tournament.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The day fixed for the Harrow speeches is Thursday, the 30th of this month.

On Saturday the price of tin was reduced 4s. per cwt., making common blocks 125s. 6d.; refined ditto, 133s. 6d. per cwt.

London was visited with a thunderstorm on Sunday last. The rain descended in torrents, and the flashes of lightning were very vivid.

New and "illustrated" editions of the rival dictionaries of Webster and Worcester are announced in America.

The next Musical Union matinee will take place on June 21, on which occasion Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim will perform.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 318,602 lb.; a decrease of 3616 lb. compared with the previous statement.

A swarm of locusts recently settled near Retford: the rooks for miles around made a great feast of them.

The foundation-stone of Victoria-bridge, Pimlico, the first railway bridge over the River Thames within the metropolis, was on Thursday week laid by the eldest son of Mr. Fowler, the engineer of the work.

On the resignation of Lord Chelmsford there will be five ex-Chancellors—namely, Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, St. Leonards, Cranworth, and Chelmsford—each drawing £5000 per annum.

Four fresh pictures have been added to the National Portrait Gallery—"Abraham Cowley," "John Selden," "Lord Howe," and "the Duke of Ormond."

In excavating for a new building adjacent to the Coal Exchange, another Roman bath has been discovered in good preservation, similar to that which was found under the Coal Exchange.

A new life-boat and transporting-carriage have been forwarded to Exmouth station by the Royal National Life-boat Institution, the entire expense of which has been munificently defrayed by Lady Rolfe.

Mr. J. P. Grant has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and it was reported that Mr. Beadon will succeed Mr. Grant in the Legislative Council, Mr. Beadon himself being succeeded by Mr. Devereux.

An Exhibition of the Fine Arts open to the works of artists of all nations will take place at Geneva on the 3rd of August. Works will be received between the 10th and the 20th of July.

Mr. Edward Nathan has been appointed Vice-Consul in Manchester for Sweden and Norway. This is the first appointment in Manchester of a Vice-Consul for those kingdoms.

The Submarine Telegraph Company are about to submerge a cable from Weybourne, on the Norfolk coast, to Toning, on the shores of Denmark. The cable will be 388 miles in length.

A letter has been received from Mr. Cobden at Manchester from which we learn that the hon. gentleman will leave Quebec for England on the 18th inst.

The clerestory windows of All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, were designed and executed by M. and A. O'Connor, aided by the advice of the architect, Mr. Butterfield.

A number of the York friends of Mr. Layard, who was defeated at the recent election, have subscribed a considerable sum of money for the purpose of presenting that gentleman with a testimonial.

The prize clipper-ship *Tornado*, belonging to Messrs. H. J. Wilson and Chambers' White Star Line of Packets to New Zealand, left Liverpool on Saturday last with 280 passengers and a full cargo.

The testimonial to the Dean of Chichester (which consists of 3000 guineas to the Dean, and 1000 guineas to Mrs. Hook) is to be presented to the Dean at the Townhall, Leeds, on the Feast of St. Peter.

Widmerville Lake is at the present time lower for water than it has been for thirty years, being six feet three inches lower than the highest flood during that time.

Mr. Peter Brown, a carpet-warehouseman in the City who failed during the panic of 1857, has just paid a final instalment, making 20s. in the pound, besides interest. His liabilities amounted to £46,000.

At Westbromwich a man named William Worsey, after violent quarrels with his wife, on Saturday cut her throat with a table-knife. She died immediately, and the murderer was apprehended.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of John Macandrew, Esq., M.D., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals on half-pay, to be an ordinary member of the military division of the second class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

W. F. Mackenzie, Esq., has been appointed to be Unpaid Commissioner and Chairman of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, in the room of W. H. Elliot, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Melgund), resigned.

On Monday afternoon Mr. John Simpson, scholar of Exeter College, while amusing himself with paddling in a canoe near the Isle of Rheas, about a mile from Oxford, and in very deep water, was upset, and, being unable to swim, was unfortunately drowned.

It appears from a statement in the *Weekly Register* that the Shrewsbury estates case (which occupied the Court of Common Pleas for eight days, and terminated in a decision adverse to the Roman Catholic defendants) is now to be carried into the Exchequer Chamber.

The *Gazette* of Friday week contains a series of papers, addressed to the Secretary of State for India, detailing the operations of the forces in India (with a list of killed and wounded in the action of Kentec), from January 2 to April 18.

The New Zealand advices announce the formation of an Auckland Coal and Mining Company, with a capital of £8000 (subject to increase to £20,000), for working the coal-fields recently discovered at Drury. The production of gold, though small, continues to form a feature.

At a Court of Common Council held on Friday week in Guildhall, the freedom of the City, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, was voted to Lord Elgin, in testimony of the high sense entertained of the important services rendered by him in Canada, China, and in Japan.

The following notice was issued from the General Post Office on Saturday last:—"The postal communication between Turin and Milan having been reopened, all letters, &c., addressed to Milan will for the present be forwarded as formerly by way of France and Sardinia."

The public half-yearly examination of the gentlemen cadets of her Majesty's Indian forces took place on Saturday last at the Military College at Addiscombe, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage. The day's proceedings terminated with a parade of the cadets.

On the night of Monday week a gamekeeper, named Carlin, on the estate of Skelmorlie, near Dalry, Scotland, was shot dead by a poacher, named Torrins. Other three poachers who were concerned in the affray have been apprehended, though Torrins is still at large.

Some baths and washhouses which have been erected at Stockton, by the Corporation of that town, were formally inaugurated on Thursday week. It is stated that the total cost of the building will be somewhat under £3000.

The memory of the late Charles Hindley, Esq., is to be perpetuated by a marble bust, to be placed in the entrance-hall of the Oldham Infirmary at Ashton-under-Lyne, along with one of the founders of the institution, the late S. Oldham, Esq.

The inhabitants of Ottawa (Canada) have determined to have a handsome picture of their city engraved and framed as a present to her Majesty, in testimony of their gratitude for her selection of Ottawa as the seat of Government.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts will meet, on the 27th inst., to entertain a formal proposition which will then be made to its members by the Bishop of Cape Town in regard to the support of missionary Bishops beyond the British territory.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 2906; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 2619. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 953; one students' evening (Wednesday), 103. Total, 6591.

The following notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General:—"For the future newspapers sent to this country from foreign parts may be printed in any language, the restrictions as to their being printed in the language of the country in which they are posted being abolished."

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Haddington to be one of the Commissioners for the purposes of the "Act to make provision for the better government and discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the course of study therein; and for the union of the two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen," in the room of Earl Stanhope, resigned.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at the Mansion House on Friday week a large party at dinner, including the Aldermen, deputies, and members of the Court of Common Council for the wards of Walbrook, Aldgate, Aldersgate, Broad-street, Bridge, Bread-street, Bassishaw, Bishopsgate, Witherspoon, Billingsgate, Cheap, Coleman-street, and Castle Baynard, the members of the Lord Mayor's Company, the Innholders, and the directors of the Surrey Gas Company, with a number of private friends. Covers were laid for 200.



"THE TERRACE AT HADDON."—BY GEORGE DODGSON.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 598.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

[FOURTH NOTICE.]

WE have received several letters complaining bitterly of that time-honoured grievance, the favouritism and blundering of the hanging committee. These complaints, we fear, are but too well justified by the fact; and we could point out several instances in which the waywardness of the authorities of selection and placing has been indulged in to the serious injury of the artists submitted to their caprice, and to the prejudice of the character of the exhibition itself. J. W. Walton's picture of "Rejoicing during the Gathering of the Mistletoe by the Druids" (178), for instance, a composition full of figures and detail, is hung on the top row, next the skylight, over two commonplace portraits, which themselves are over Landseer's "Stag at Bay," the lower range being occupied by a variety of smaller works. Now, placed in this exalted but trying position, it would be utterly impossible to form the slightest idea of the nature, much less of the merit, of the composition with the naked eye. With the aid of a powerful opera-glass, however, we discover it to be a lively composition, consisting of a dancing procession of nymphs and others, in a thickly-wooded spot, and painted with great purity with a delicate pencil. There is real animation in the figures, which display sufficient variety of attitude, and the whole presents an agreeable memorial of the dark ages of our island's history. Without going into other illustrations of the complaints above referred to, we can but express a hope that the time is not far distant when some better arrangement will be made in the allotment of the places on the exhibition walls, whereby ample space and verge enough may be afforded for the display of the huge attractions of portraiture, and at the same time decent accommodation be conceded to the more modest productions of earnest workers in historical and poetic art.

There is very considerable merit in W. C. T. Dobson's picture (429) founded on the verse in 2 Samuel, chap. 1:—"Also he (David) bade them teach the children of Judah the use of the bow." The central figure is that of a lad, who, under instruction of his elders, is vigorously drawing the bow, and taking aim at some object far away off on one side—out of the canvas. The surrounding group look on with watchful interest.

Amongst the landscape class we remark E. W. Cooke's large picture, "A Dutch peon running for the port of Harlingen is driven in a heavy squall outside the south pier-head" (388), which displays more elaborate composition and more vigorous treatment than are usual with this accomplished artist. The heavy, square-built peon rising heavily to a sea forms a conspicuous object in the centre; and the excitement attendant upon her critical position is exemplified in the hurried casting of the anchor, and lowering of the sails. The "View of Venice" (262) is well painted in clean delicate colours, and in an agreeably cool tone.

J. Brett, whose "Stonebreaker" of last year astonished by its minute yet truthful pencilling, revels in infinitesimal detail in a sort of birdseye view of the "Val d'Aosta" (908). No one can deny the power of eye and hand manifested in this performance, and that it must one day lead to good. That the result is not perfectly satisfactory at present is that there is little in it beyond hand-work and eyework—none of that poetry which reveals the mind of the master prevailing over all in a subjective mode of treatment.

The Italian strife now going forward invests with peculiar interest two little works, something more than landscape and yet including landscape as a principal element, charmingly painted by J. B. Hay, who, if we are rightly informed, is a lady. "A Boy, in Florentine



"MEASUREMENT, BY FOXGLOVE: EDITH AND EMILY CHILDREN OF GATHORNE HARDY, ESQ., M.P."—BY A. MUNRO IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Costume of the Fifteenth Century, Wandering along a Path in Tuscany" (13), carries with it a curious poetic suggestion, involving thoughts of the grandeur of the past and the debasement of the present—a suggestion subtly conveyed in the expression of the single figure, the solemn stateliness of the scene, and the mystic tone of the atmosphere. "England and Italy" (173), another idyl, painted

Foxglove," which forms an ingeniously contrived ornament, crowning the figures. The two sisters, attired in easy flowing drapery, embrace each other with affection; and whilst the younger one looks up with interest to see the measurement, the elder, pressing her hand, looks into her face with a charming expression of tenderness. The figures, which are modelled with all the graceful slinness

in the Val d'Arno, in the year 1859, is supposed to represent two boys—one of the English type and the other an Italian boy of the people; in the one it being "endeavoured to express the pure happiness of our children; in the other the obstination of the oppressed and suffering poor of Italy." As studies the heads are very clever, whether we entirely coincide in the philosophy implied in them is another matter. Whilst the Florentine youth of the fifteenth century walks proudly in a landscape of verdant richness and beauty, the oppressed and suffering Italian of the nineteenth has to make his way over an arid wilderness of sharp-edged stones.

We have yet a few more works in the department of painting to notice; but, for the present, shall postpone them, in order to take a glance at the sculpture-room. Here the repressive influence of unfavourable circumstances is strikingly exemplified in the continued neglect and degradation of the grandest, the stateliest, the most poetic of the three sister arts. Looking round that little, shapeless, ill-lighted room, we see at first nothing but an array of cold, meaningless portrait-busts. In the centre of the arena are a few imaginative subjects, which by their rarity, and the amount of care and skill bestowed upon them, serve only to show how as a fine art, for imaginative purposes, sculpture is dead amongst us. And even in the midst of these we have towering portrait-statues and samples of the materials of intended testimonial-groups, enlivened by a sprinkling of studies for sepulchral monuments—very proper things in their way, where affection calls for their production, but which, instead of being obtruded upon the gaze of the common multitude at an exhibition, should have been kept sacred to the causes they were intended to serve and illustrate. With these general remarks, pass we now to a few details in the order of the catalogue.

"The Bust of the Prince Consort" (1231), by W. Theed, is creditable for the truth of the likeness, as well as for the air of manly dignity and intelligence infused into it. "Frolic" (1243), by W. C. Marshall, representing a mother lying down, and kissing an infant under the chin, who laughs and struggles, is tame, yet outré in treatment. As to the marble statuette, "Mary making Coats and Garments to give to the Poor" (1247), by F. Thrupp, what is it but a young woman sewing, without needle or thread? "The Good Samaritan" (1248), by C. B. Birch, shows thought and painstaking, but is hard and meagre in treatment. In "The Expulsion" (1249), by W. C. Marshall, the passion of grief and despair is strongly portrayed; but is not the distress of the first pair too violent?—she clinging to his neck, whilst he tears his bushy hair in true melodramatic style? Was the weakness of human passion already so strongly developed in our first parents that they should give way thus?—and was it in accordance with scriptural authority to make this weakness of passion the predominating motive, overlooking altogether the shame and contrition which are spoken of as the first impulse of Adam and Eve on the announcement of their fall?

A. Munro, who has so often pleased us with his groups of children—so tender in form, so graceful in sentiment, though sometimes in the slightest degree tinged with effeminacy—has produced a very striking portrait-group, which we have great pleasure in engraving, representing (1251) "Edith and Emily, the Children of Gathorne Hardy, Esq., M.P., Measuring their Height with a Branch of



"THE GREAT PYRAMID AFTER SUNSET."—BY HENRY WARREN.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

of youth, display an elegant elasticity in the action; the workmanship throughout, particularly in the features, in the crisp wavy tresses, and the light flowing drapery, is commendable in the extreme. E. J. Papworth, jun., indulges in a sickly conceit in his group entitled "The Love Chase" (1252); the chase being that of a weedy Italian greyhound after its mistress, whom, accommodated with a clump of a tree to perch itself upon, it violently caresses, after the fashion of pet dogs. Was this—we ask it earnestly—a fit subject for sculptural treatment? Acknowledging the merit of a bust of "The Bard of Coila"—Burns (1253), by P. Slater, we come upon a colossal Guardsman "in full marching order, as they fought at Inkerman" (1257), by J. Bell, being the model of one of the figures to be cast in bronze for the Guards' memorial to be erected in Waterloo-place—an exemplary realisation of "regulation" costume and equipment, musket and all; but very far from all ideas of the picturesque. Would that talent such as Mr. Bell's could have something better to do than this! "The Star of Bethlehem" (1260), by the same artist, represents the infant Christ sleeping—a creditable performance in many respects, but, in the pursuit of the poetry of his subject, has he not made the head too thoughtful and too far developed for the period of life intended? What extremes of puerility art will go to in search of vulgar recognition and patronage is displayed in C. Moore's "Nursery Legend—a Tale of Toes" (1262), which exhibits a woman playing with a fat boy's pedal extremities to the nursery doggerel ditty of "This pig went to market," &c., which is absolutely cited in the catalogue.

A striking feature in the alcove at the back of the apartment is "Morning Dew" (1264), one of a series of alti-relievi representing the hours, in course of execution by H. Baudel, for the hall of Bridgewater House, by order of the Earl of Ellesmere. The group consists of an angel, with wings and arms extended, and attendant imps, one of whom is driving away the birds of night. The conception is rather original, and if properly placed the effect may be good enough. J. Redfern's "Cain and Abel" (1265) is too complicated and extravagant in the composition, and the anatomy faulty in the extreme. What would be the stature of Cain, taking his head as a standard? "Daphne" (1269), a marble statue by M. Wood, though described as "unfinished," displays good knowledge of the figure, and considerable taste in treatment.

"Briseis" (1326) and "Thetis" (1392), statues in marble, forming portions of a chimney-piece executing for John Holdsworth, Esq., of Glasgow, by J. Thomas, are both pleasing subjects, feelingly treated, ably executed, and appropriately matched for the purpose they are designed for.

What we remark too generally, however, in the English sculptors of the present day is a poverty of fancy in the invention of subjects, and a want of regard for æsthetic principles, both in their design and execution. We will not particularise examples in illustration of this position; all we will say is that it applies to a great number of the works we have passed in review above. What the cause of it may be it were almost unnecessary to suggest—want of encouragement on the part of the public, want of discernment and taste in those who give commissions, which serve to discourage men of educated fancy and high attainment from entering upon the profession.

Now, though "comparisons are odious," we feel bound, in further support of the views we have just advanced, to point to one or two works in the present exhibition by foreign artists, or British artists practising the art abroad, which contrast remarkably in all the respects referred to with those of the British "school" by which they are surrounded. "Reveil de l'Amour" (1271), by J. Geefs, though in the main a trivial and hackneyed conceit, is adorned by graces in the forms of the models and in the working of the features and of the flesh surfaces, of the hair, and even of the very accessories, which we find too rarely in native British sculpture. G. Fontana's "Cupid Captured by Venus" (1273) is a long step in advance in every respect. Venus, a beautiful figure of symmetrical mould and graceful in attitude, has just caught Cupid in a net (a repetition of the favourite idea in the "Veiled Vestal" and other works of the kind), from which the little fellow—astonishment and surprise in his looks—implores vainly to be released. Venus, appropriately enough, is seated on a dolphin, and she is attended and surrounded by doves and other accessories due to her. The whole composition and arrangement indicate the presence of a fertile fancy and an informed taste, associated with a devotion to the art. The carving, as shown in the discrimination of surface, treatment, and the bold relief of parts is of a high order. Of the portrait subjects we have only space to notice a few. "Signor Mario, as Duca de Mantova, in 'Rigoletto'" (1290), and "Madame Grisi" (1291), both in marble, by C. F. Fuller, practising at Florence, are admirable as likenesses and for their grandiose character. The chiselling in both is of the highest order, though in different styles—the Grisi being invested with light flowing drapery, whilst Mario is in an elaborate costume, with trappings and ornaments, which are all wrought with most appreciative nicety. The "Bust of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon" (1285), resting on a bible, by J. D. Crittenden, is like, but the subject is a difficult one for poetic treatment, which has not been attempted. "D. Maclise, Esq., R.A." (1293), by J. Thomas, a capital and expressive likeness. "An African's Head" (1321), by H. Weekes, full of character. "The Earl of Shaftesbury" (1327), by M. Noble, and the "Hon. Admiral Campbell," posthumous, by A. Munro, are both creditable performances. "William Marshall" (1342), by Baron Marochetti, shows a remarkable head, with strongly marked features, forcibly portrayed and cleverly finished.

"THE TERRACE AT HADDON." BY GEORGE DODGSON.

George Dodgson, to his other well-earned titles, may add that of the English Watteau. But in many respects he is much superior to that once-favourite French painter; whilst on no account can he justly be classed as an imitator of him. He displays more nature both in his landscapes and figures, and less of pedantry and make-up. His landscape is always picturesque and inviting; his leafage bold and truthful; and his colours cool, fresh, and harmonious. His figures, which are generally of some indefinite age of poetry and chivalry, have an air of life and intelligence about them, and, with their picturesque costume, are always introduced with advantage to the general effect. Haddon Hall, so replete with materials for the artist, has been often and often painted, but seldom with such charming effect as in the work before us, which forms one of the attractions of the Exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society.

"THE GREAT PYRAMID AFTER SUNSET." BY HENRY WARREN.

We are glad to see the accomplished President of the New Water-Colour Society applying himself to a wise selection of varied subjects instead of confining himself to any one particular line. By this means art avoids mannerism, and by it alone can it ever become general and vigorous. Thus the same hand which in the present exhibition presents us with the richly-attired and elaborately-jewelled "Peri" gives us also two pleasing little rustic incidents, "The Calf Sold," and "Happy Nutting-days;" and, in addition, two impressive Oriental scenes, "The Flight into Egypt," and "The Great Pyramid after Sunset." The last named we have great pleasure in engraving, as a work remarkable alike for its local truth, and the poetic character bestowed upon it. The glowing setting sun is but dimly seen through the gathering mist, which increases gradually in depth and intensity towards the lower part of the picture. The Pyramid itself, standing out grandly in the background, is seen with peculiar effect under this graduated atmosphere, which qualifies the monotony of appearance which would otherwise pertain to it. Some figures in the foreground, taken in connection with their long line of camels of a caravan bivouacking in the plain in the mid-distance, serve advantageously to indicate the proportions of the marvellous structure, and the immensity of the scene of which it forms the all-important feature.

LUCAS'S PICTURE OF THE LATE SIR WILLIAM PEELE, R.N., LEADING HIS NAVAL BRIGADE.

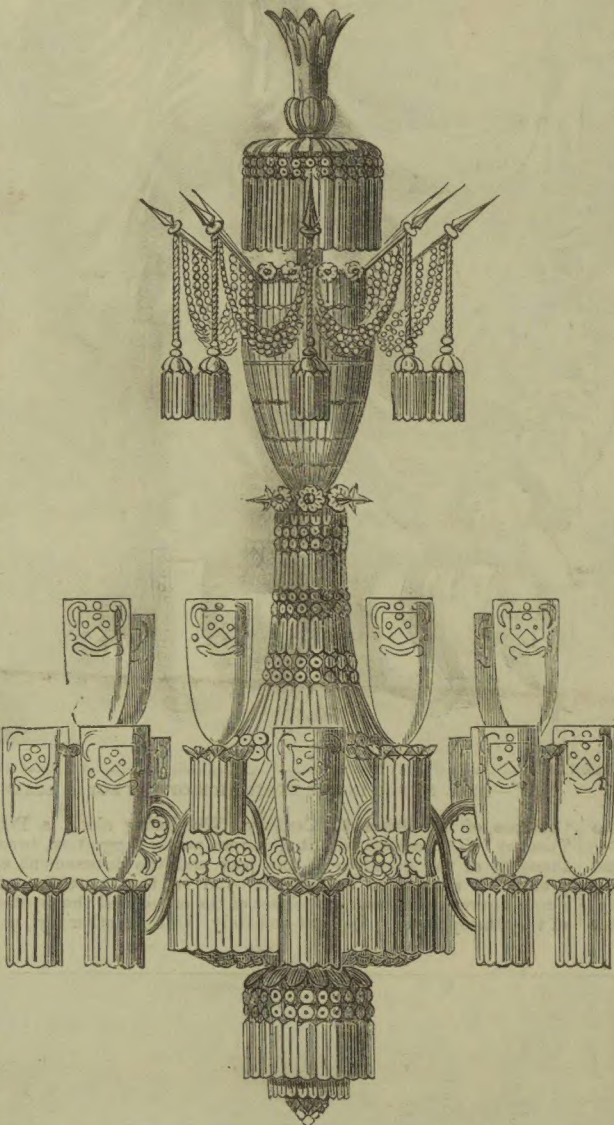
If ever man of arms deserved a memorial, and with it the still more enduring gratitude of his country, it was the late lamented Sir W. Peel, the leader of the Naval Brigade. In the Crimea, and afterwards in India, he stood forward in defence of his country's cause, and gallantly sacrificed all personal considerations to his duty, and in the midst of a glorious career he died a painful death from disease.

No war-clatter attended his departure from the arduous field of service he had entered upon; but his moral courage sustained him to the last, in the proud consciousness that he had fulfilled his mission and "done the State," which claimed him as one of its hero-sons, "some service." The gallant performances of his Naval Brigade, both in the Crimea and in India, are well known and appreciated, and it is but a faint recognition of them that we find in Mr. Lucas's admirable portrait-picture which is now on view at Messrs. H. Graves and Co.'s, preparatory to its being engraved by J. J. Chant for publication. In this striking work the young hero stands forward boldly leading on his men, who follow him with enthusiasm. The whole picture is full of animation and chivalrous bearing, and is altogether one of the most telling war-subjects that we have met with for a long time. Let us pay reverence to all that serves to record the career of a man who, if he had survived, might have become another Nelson.

HERR CARL WERNER'S EXHIBITION.

Herr Carl Werner has opened his usual annual exhibition of Pictures in Water Colours, produced by himself, at his studio, 49, Pall-mall. The collection, though comprising only twenty-five specimens, includes amongst the number several of very great interest and artistic merit. We particularly commend a fine view of the "Cyclopean Masonry at Norba, in the Pontine Marshes," and "The Bridge of Sighs," at Venice, seen under a peculiar effect of reflected sunlight. Two curious interiors in the Council Hall at Leipsic; another interior, that of "The Lumber-room in the Town-hall, Lubek;" and "The Interior of the House of Lords"—are all interesting and picturesque in treatment, and the last named, in addition, exhibits a perfect *luce* of colour.

CHANDELIER FOR INDIA.



This elegant chandelier is to occupy a centre place in a series of fifty-two which have been manufactured by the firm of Nash and Co., Cornhill, for a rich Parsee at Bombay. It is constructed after a design by Mr. Nash, and consists of richly-cut drops of the most pellucid paste glass, and of the highest refractive power. All the shades, like those of the other lights, are artistically engraved with the armorial bearings of the illustrious owner, having the motto "Industry and Liberality" beneath the arms. Although the metalwork is almost hidden by the profusion of ornaments, yet it is electro-plated, and the arms or branches of the chandelier are constructed for wax candles, or burners for oil.

PORTRAIT OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, K.C.B.—Messrs. Maull and Polyblank, photographers, of Gracechurch-street, have published in their series of "Living Celebrities" an admirable life-like portrait of this great man, which, on account of the opportuneness of its appearance, as well as its artistic excellence, will, we have no doubt, achieve a great success.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has appointed E. Gabriel, Esq. (now Arbitrator on the part of her Majesty in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at the city of Loanda for the suppression of the Slave Trade), to be Commissioner on the part of her Majesty in the said Mixed Commission; and her Majesty has likewise appointed Captain Sir H. V. Huntley, R.N. (her Majesty's Consul at Loanda), to be also Arbitrator on the part of her Majesty in the said Mixed Commission, in the room of the said Edmund Gabriel, appointed Commissioner. The Queen has appointed W. T. Smith, Esq. (in the room of Robert Knox, Esq., deceased), to be Secretary, or Registrar, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at the Cape of Good Hope for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The Queen has appointed the Hon. W. Stuart, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Naples; G. Brand, Esq., formerly British Vice-Consul at Loanda, to be her Majesty's Consul at Lagos; and Charles Thomas Newton, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Mytilene, to be her Majesty's Consul at Rome.

COST OF DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.—Mr. C. P. Melley, of Liverpool, writes:—"Observing that a paragraph is making the round of the papers in which it is stated that I have spent £2000 in the erection of public drinking-fountains, I shall be much obliged to you if you will allow me through your columns to contradict this report, and to state that the forty fountains I have erected here, together with the few I have sent to other towns, have not cost me more than one-fourth of that sum. My reason for troubling you on the subject is not merely to disclaim a liberality to which I can make no pretension, but because I think it important that the public should know that the expense of erecting granite drinking-fountains, of plain but useful designs, is really very much less than might be otherwise supposed."

A SINGULAR REQUEST.—Mr. William Kensett, who died of cholera, in Paris, some three or four years since, had left by will a sum of twenty guineas each to the Marylebone Almshouses and the Christ Church National and Infant Schools. The following extraordinary request was also made in his will: In the first place that his body should be given up to one of the medical schools of the metropolis for dissection, and that his bones and remains should then be handed over to the Imperial Gas Company, to which company, on condition that they consumed them in one of their retorts, he is stated to have bequeathed the sum of £10.

The Algerian journals announce that within the last few days in the Alfa as many as 600 quintals, and in the Circle of Aumale 900 quintals, of locusts have been destroyed; the quintal is 22½ lb.

THE FARM.

THE Oxfordshire Show at Banbury was, as might have been expected, very strong in its sheep. Mr. Cother defeated Messrs. Smith, and Beale Brown, with his Cotswold rams; but the latter gentleman was victorious with the same pen of ewes as won the prize-ribbons at Barnstaple. The prize Norton flock of Mr. Gillett had the best of it among the Oxfordshire Downs, and were, in fact, the pick of the yard, and with a touch as fine as a Leicester. Luckily for the shorthorn men, Mr. Stratton mistook the time of entry. Mr. Langston, M.P., was a head-prize winner with his young bull (which goes to Warwick), his cow, and pair of heifers; and Mr. Hutt, who was close up in several classes, got the champion prize of all the beasts in the yard with his heifer. Mr. Hall, the master of the Heythrop, owned the prize-hunting mare, with twin foals by Woolwich; and it is rather odd that the mare which won the same prize here last summer has also dropped twins.

The paper of Mr. Fisher Hobbs on the turnip-fly, to which we adverted lately, has attracted the attention of a drillmaker, who has fitted his turnip manure-drills with a water apparatus for the purpose of distributing the mixture. He states the advantage of it to be that the process can be carried on in midday, as the machine first covers the plant, as it were, with dewdrops, and then ejects the lime and ashes on to that.

The shorthorn men are beginning to take their annual tours, to see what their rivals have in training for the shows. Lord Feversham and Mr. Jonas Webb will both, it is said, be strong competitors in the aged bull class, where Statesman will no doubt be found. It was said in February that Mr. Marjoribanks had determined not to prepare Great Mogul; but it has since been rumoured that he has altered his mind. Royal Butterfly is likely to be a great gun if he trains on among the yearling bulls; and we believe that the beautiful bull-calf Earl of Aberdeen, which is still the property of Mr. Weatherell, will try his luck for the honour of the Lord Mayors. This capital bull is at present in the herd of Sir Anthony de Rothschild. Queen of the Isles is said to be in the very finest trim; and it was believed at Dublin that Sweetheart will not come. Lady of Athelstane, Moss Rose, and Diadem will, no doubt, be found in the same class; and Maid of Athelstane will meet Stanley Rose among the yearling heifers. We believe that Mr. Booth's Queen Mab is not entered in the cow class as she is too near calving, and, although Queen of the May has recovered most wonderfully during the last few months, there is, it is thought, very little chance of her having a calf. The chances of Venus de Medicis were thought to be so favourable in April that she may not improbably enter the lists again. The blood-horse class will, we are told, include one of the most beautiful sires we have; and it is to be hoped that in the roadster class we shall not see the strange medley we were condemned to look over last year.

The Rev. John Constable, of Upham Rectory, has been elected Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and will take office in July next. The members and students will meet at Warwick, and Professor Voelcker will preside at the dinner.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

A remarkable letter appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday containing an account of an insipient mutiny among the English troops in India. According to the writer's account, the clause in the India Bill which provides that the civil and military servants of the Company should be transferred to the service of the Crown has given great offence to many of the European regiments. These had enlisted in the Company's service; and the indignity, it would seem, of being turned over to the new Government without having their wishes consulted in any way is what has been the chief grievance:—

"Lord Clyde felt considerable sympathy with the men. He knew that there is no man who 'stands on his rights' with such tenacity as the British soldier; that he insists with all respect, but with great firmness, on being heard by his superiors when he has matter of complaint. But, at the same time, it was necessary to maintain discipline. Lord Clyde directed the various officers in command to inform the men who complained of the transfer that their complaints would be submitted to Government, and their demands for re-enlistment with a fresh bounty, or a discharge, should be laid before the authorities of the Crown; but that meantime they must do their duty, and that any neglect of it would be punished in the usual manner. This occurred in the month of November last. The men appeared to be satisfied, and were sanguine that a new bounty would be awarded to them."

"In a short time, however, the old feeling came on again, and at Meerut—an ill-omened name—between the 1st and 5th of May events had occurred of such a character as to induce Lord Clyde to leave Simla in order to repair to the scene of the disorders. The men implicated in the mutinous demonstrations belong to Tomb's famous troop of Bengal Horse Artillery and to the 2nd European Light Cavalry, which are stationed at Meerut, a Royal Field Battery, her Majesty's 75th Regiment, and other troops. On Saturday morning, April 30, a meeting of the men of these corps was held at a small village a mile beyond the artillery parade-ground at Meerut, at which it was proposed that the artillery should take their guns and horses away, and not give them up till their grievances were redressed. They said, 'Why should those who joined us from different regiments receive their bounty while it is refused to us? If we are Queen's troops, why give the bounty to one and refuse it to others?'"

"A review of the F troop Royal Horse Artillery was ordered for Monday morning, as a pretence to get out the guns, should they be wanted, and the 75th Regiment would be mustered at the usual hour on Monday morning, the 2nd of May, and at five o'clock a.m. (parade time) none of the Bengal Artillery, except Captain Cox's company, and I believe half of Tomb's troop, with a very few non-commissioned officers and men, turned out. The officers went to the men's room, and in about an hour succeeded in prevailing upon the men to fall in on parade. The General and Brigadier then harangued the men of Tomb's troop of Bengal Horse Artillery. After having endeavoured, in the plainest manner and most kindly, to explain to the men their fault, General Bradford called on all who would serve the Queen to step to the front. As one man the old soldiers of the division stepped out; a second's hesitation, and some men of average services followed, but the remainder—about one-third—stood fast; they were disarmed and marched to their barracks. They were ordered to remain at their barracks, but, to use a common expression, the General 'might as well have talked to a brick,' and about nine or ten o'clock that night some of them left their lines. They were called in next morning, all being quiet. During Tuesday nothing occurred except the capture of a solitary light cavalry man in the Artillery Barracks, who was made a prisoner immediately, and flogged."

"On Thursday all seemed quiet, but the infantry pickets were still posted near the Bengal Artillery guns, and Fraser's troop was in readiness to act. Lord Clyde was expected, and it was believed the worst was over."

THE NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE—THE DIVISION.—Out of the 654 members composing the House, on Saturday morning last, when the Ministers were defeated, 638 were present, thus made up:—Voting against the Government, including tellers, 325; in favour of it, including tellers, 312, and the Speaker. Of the absent sixteen, one (Mr. Fagan, Cork) is dead; Mr. Smith, or Mr. Wentworth, Aylesbury, cannot sit, the number polled by each being equal, until a Committee decides. Seven members had not been sworn—viz., the Hon. W. Clive (Conservative), Sir W. Heathcote (Conservative), both of whom are ill; Mr. Laslett (Conservative); Mr. Cobden, in America; Mr. Pollard Urquhart (Liberal); Mr. J. L. Ricardo (Liberal), ill; and Colonel Stuart (Liberal), ill. Colonel Stuart and Sir W. Heathcote paired on the occasion. The other seven absentees were J. Brady, Leitrim (Independent Liberal); J. I. Briscoe, Surrey West (Liberal); J. B. Carter, Winchester (Liberal); G. F. Heathcote, Lincoln (Liberal); Lord A. Hervey, Bury St. Edmunds (Liberal Conservative); Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Scarborough (Liberal); and W. Smith, Leith (Independent Liberal). Only the following of the English Liberals voted with Government against their party: Mr. Roebuck (Sheffield), Mr. Lindsay (Sunderland), Mr. Crook (Bolton), and Mr. Sheridan (Dudley). The latter gentleman when elected pledged himself not to vote against Lord Derby on a question of confidence, and on that consideration obtained a number of Conservative votes. The members of the Irish Catholic Independent Opposition who voted with the Government on the Reform question in April last, and against Lord John Russell's resolution—namely, Mr. J. Blake, Mr. G. Bowyer, Mr. J. Brady, Mr. M. E. Corbally, Mr. E. McEvoy, and Mr. J. F. Maguire, with the exception of the third and first named—gave their votes on this occasion also to the Government. Mr. Blake voted for the amendment, and Mr. Brady, as already stated, was absent.

Among the recent arrivals at the Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames, are the following:—Lady Lushington, Rev. Mr. Vernon, General Mackintosh, Viscount Monk, Mr. C. Brinsley Marlay, Lord John Manners, Mr. and Mrs. Meinertzhagen, Lord Gray (of Gray), Rev. W. F. Pierson, Captain Dixie and family, Lord and Lady Hobart, and the Hon. Mr. Cavendish.

F. R. Magenis, Esq., a yachtsman, has presented £100 to the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

Mr. Thomas Cooper (author of the "Purgatory of Suicides") was on Sunday baptized by his fellow-townsmen, the Rev. J. F. Winks and admitted a member of the Baptist Church, Carley-street, Leicester. Mr. Cooper preached three times during the day to large congregations.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—On the 10th of June was published, price 6d., a NEW PARLIAMENTARY SUPPLEMENT to WHO'S WHO.

London: BAILY BROTHERS, Cornhill.

LETTERS from the HIGHLANDS; or, Two Months among the Salmon and the Deer. By JAS. CONWAY. Published by LUXLEY, 514, New Oxford-street.

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MISSAL PAINTING and ILLUMINATING. A Manual. By EDWIN JEWITT. With an Historical Introduction by L. Jewitt, F.S.A. London: J. BARNARD, 389, Oxford-street, W.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. VOIGTLANDER, of Vienna, are now manufacturing Portrait and Orthoscopic Lenses for Views, with coincidences of visual and chemical foil, at prices considerably lower than those on the old construction. Detailed Catalogues may be had free at CALLAGHAN'S, sole Agent in the United Kingdom, 234, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street, W.—N.B. A liberal discount to the trade, wholesale dealers, and shippers.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES.—Matchless in power and sharpness of definition. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 234, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street, W. Sole agent for the celebrated small and powerful glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Visitors are informed that a New and very powerful DOUBLE OPERA GLASS, so portable that it may be hung round the neck as a pair of spectacles, has just been completed by WILLIAM CALLAGHAN, Optician, of No. 234, New Bond-street, and will be found of the greatest possible service, not only for thoroughly realising the matchless grandeur of the interior of the Crystal Palace, but likewise for viewing the beauty of the surrounding country. Price 20s. only, with case complete. They may be had at the bookstalls of Messrs. Smith and Son at the principal railway stations throughout the country, as also at the London-bridge and West-end stations of the Crystal Palace; or will be sent free to any part of the kingdom on receipt of Post-office order payable to William Callaghan, Optician, 234, New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 54, Royal Exchange.

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PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, middle-pattern, 7s. 4d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns recently finished, plain or highly ornamented.

Table Pattern.	Oz.	s.	d.	Queen's Pattern.	Oz.	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30	11	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	6	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7
12 Table Forks	30	11	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	6	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	7
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	3	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	3	1 Soup Ladle	12	4	0
4 Sauce ditto	10	3	3	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	1	0	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)	2	10	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)	3	5	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	3	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	10
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1	5	0

A pamphlet, with 260 Fictorial Illustrations, is published as a guide to the stock of silver, electro-silver, and Sheffield plate in the show-rooms. It contains the weights and prices of silver spoons and forks, silver tea and coffee services, and every article required in a family. Gratis and post-free to any part of the British dominions.

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WHEN YOU ASK FOR **GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,** SEE THAT YOU GET IT. As inferior kinds are often substituted. WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

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NEW SONG, THE TIMID LITTLE MAID, by the Composer of "A Young Lady's No." &c., price 2s. This arch and captivating song will be an immense favourite, the pun on bean and tie in the second verse is exceedingly happy, and will tell well when sung.—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

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NEW SONG—UP WITH THE RIFLE! BE PREPARED! Composed by E. L. HIME. Price 2s. Few songs have met with a more enthusiastic reception than "Up with the Rifle." It is being sung every evening at the Canterbury Hall, at concerts, &c., with immense applause. DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

THE KLA'S SONG, from Schiller's "Piccolomini," I HAVE LIVED, I HAVE LOVED; LET ME GO. A beautiful song, full of pathos and poetic feeling. Price 2s., post-free. METZLER and Co., 35, 37, and 38, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

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MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 54, Cornhill, London, for the sale of Musical Instruments by NICOLE (Frères), of Geneva. Large sizes, four airs, 4s.; six airs, 6s.; eight airs, 8s.; and 12 airs, 12s., containing selections from the most eminent composers, including national, operatic, and sacred music. Also Swiss Snuff-boxes, playing two tunes, 1s. 6d. and 1s.; three tunes, 3s.; and four tunes, 4s. each. Lists of tunes, &c., gratis and post-free.

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MOURNING MUSLINS. For beauty, variety, and cheapness, the stock is unequalled. Flounced Robes, 5s. 9d.; or in the piece, 4½d. a yard. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

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READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d. Plain, Flounced, and Double Skirt, with Jacket complete. Colour warranted fast. Patterns post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

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MADE-UP DRESSES.—The most tasteful and largest variety of Dresses ready made, in every material, is at the FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, 16, Oxford-street. Every material used for Ladies' Dresses cut by the yard.

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SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per Dress of 13 yards, well worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. Also patterns and prices of their rich stock of silks.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of 50 years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 45s.

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NEW SILKS and FOULARDS for PROMENADES, FÊTES, &c. The new Mode "Foulard uni," yard wide, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. Rich Fancy Check and Striped Silks for young ladies, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. Barège Anglais, in all the new patterns, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Mouseline de Soie, Grandine Barège, and Muslin Robes in great variety. All the new Mantles for the Season at Reduced Prices. SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, Ffith-street.

IMPORTANT SALE of SILKS at REDUCED PRICES. FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS' WORTH OF NEW SILKS (just bought for cash under the most favourable circumstances) will be offered for SALE on MONDAY NEXT, and following days, by BECH and BERRALL, The Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

1200 Rich Flounced Silks, 45s. 6d. to 3½ guineas; former Prices, 58s. 6d., 72s. 6d., and 4½ guineas the Robe. 15,000 yards Elegant Crossbar, Striped, Checked, Plaid, Broché, and Glacé Silks, now being offered at 25s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. the Dress; Original Prices, 31s. 6d., to 47s. 6d. the Dress. Black and Half-Mourning Ditto, at equally moderate rates. 7000 Flounced and Plain Muslin, Barège, Balzamine, and Mohair Dresses, 3s. per cent under usual prices. All the New Dress Trimmings to match every dress. N.B. Patterns of all the above for inspection postage-free.

SILKS!! SILKS!! SILKS!! JAMES SPENCE and CO. beg to call attention to a FRESH DELIVERY of BLACK DUCAPEES and GLACES, Fancy Silks suitable for Plain Dresses or Double Skirts, costly Brocades, Moiré Antiques, and Flounced Robes, ready for inspection THIS DAY, and will be found to offer great advantages to purchasers.

The following quotations will suffice to give an idea of—Fancy Checks, Clotilde Crossovers, and other new designs, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 2s. 11d. per yard, wide width. Black Moiré Antiques, pure silk, 5s. 11d. per yard. Flounced Robes, 58s. 6d. Black Flounced Skirts, including Bodice, 52s. 6d. Patterns post-free. 77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard.

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MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIAN OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherché Stock, combining Parisian taste with that excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of 60 years. 11, Wigmore-street, W.

CALEDONIAN FANCY BALL.—A Large and Choice Selection of the Richest TARTAN SILKS, SATINS, &c., for the above, at the ROYAL TARTAN WAREHOUSE, 119, Regent-street (three doors above Vigo-street).

WHEN YOU GO TO THE HIGHLANDS, Visit MACDUGALL'S.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!! The Best Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d. pair, or 17s. dozen. The Best Grenoble Kid, 2s. pair, or 21s. dozen. The Best Paris Kid, 2s. 7½d. pair, or 31s. dozen. A Sample Pair sent by post for 2 extra stamps. BAKER and CRISP, Paris Glove Warehouse, 221, Regent-street. N.B. Gentlemen's Very Best Paris, 3s. 2d., or 35s. dozen.

CLEARING OUT.—SUMMER MUSLINS.—Finest Organdie French Muslins, from 2s. 11½d. the Full Dress. Also our beautiful Tulla Organdie Muslins, 10s. 6d. Flounced Organdie Muslins reduced to 4s. 9d. Patterns sent post-free. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance, Maddox-street).

CLEARING OUT.—SUMMER BALZARINES. Flounced Balzamine, reduced to 6s. 9d. Also 500 Dresses, at 2s. 11½d. the Dress. Patterns sent.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

CLEARING OUT.—SUMMER BAREGES.—Best French Bareges, 7s. 6d. Full Dress. Flounced Bareges, 12s. 6d. Patterns post-free.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

CLEARING OUT.—SUMMER MOHAIRS.—Best Challis and Grenadine Mohairs, from 5s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns sent post-free. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance, Maddox-street).

CLEARING OUT.—SUMMER MOURNING.—Best Black Bareges, Balzamines, Mohairs, and Muslins, from 3½d. the yard. Patterns sent free.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d. Ready-made Cambrie Dresses .. 4s. 9d. Ready-made Llama Dresses .. 10s. 6d. Ready-made Lawn Dresses .. 10s. 6d. Ready-made Mohair Dresses .. 10s. 6d. With Jackets complete. Patterns and Illustrations sent post-free. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street. N.B. Our only entrance is at the corner of Maddox-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S JACKETS!!! Our 10s. 6d. Elegantly Trimmed Muslin Jacket! Our 15s. 6d. Needlework Trimmed Muslin Jacket! Our 4s. 9d. Fine Braided Lawn Jacket! Our 1s. 6d. Black Waterproof Cloth Jacket! Our 10s. 6d. Coloured Waterproof Cloth Jacket! Our 6s. 6d. White Superfine Muslin Jacket! Illustrations and Patterns sent post free. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (only entrance, corner of Maddox-street).

PATTERNS POST-FREE of THE NEW SILKS. Peter Robinson's Rich Glacé Silks, at 21 5s. 9d. the Full Dress. Peter Robinson's Rich Striped Silks, at 21 5s. 9d. the Full Dress. Peter Robinson's Rich Checked Silks, at 21 5s. 9d. the Full Dress. Peter Robinson's

INAUGURATION OF THE ATTWOOD STATUE AT BIRMINGHAM.

ON Tuesday week the formal uncovering and dedication of a statue to the late Thomas Attwood took place at Birmingham, in the presence of the Mayor, Sir John Ratcliff, and a large number of persons. The site selected for the statue is the most conspicuous in the town—in the centre of New-street, and at the head of the outlet from the London and North-Western Railway—Stephenson-place.

The figure is nearly nine feet high, and has been cut from a fine block of Sicilian marble. The base is of freestone and the shaft of grey granite, the height of the whole being twenty-two feet. Mr. Attwood is represented in the act of addressing a meeting. The left hand holds a roll, on which is inscribed the word "Reform," and this rests on the Roman fasces (emblematic of the unity of the people and the supremacy of law), on the bands of which are the words "Liberty, Unity, Prosperity." The shaft bears the inscription "Thomas Attwood, Founder of the Birmingham Political Union." The pose of the statue is remarkably easy and unconstrained. The statue was erected, and the pedestal constructed, by Messrs. Branson and Gwyther. The cost of the whole work is £800.

The ceremony of inauguration was very imposing. Mr. Alderman Hodgson, in a few appropriate words, presented the statue to the Mayor on behalf of the town. Mr. Hodgson then read an address to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough, which mentioned the circumstances under which the statue was erected, and proceeded to say that to Thomas Attwood the country was indebted for an agitation resulting in the bill which on that day seven-and-twenty years ago received the Royal assent, and from which individual and national blessings had flowed.

The Mayor, Sir John Ratcliff, who was received in the most enthusiastic manner, in accepting the statue on the part of the town, said:—"In the name and on behalf of the Corporation of Birmingham, I have much gratification in accepting, as the property of the town, this statue of Mr. Thomas Attwood, which has, by his friends and fellow-townsmen, been raised in honour of his memory, and to perpetuate the remembrance of his public services. For more than one reason I rejoice that the Corporation is called upon to become the custodians of this statue. I look upon the custom of erecting such monuments as the most fitting mode in which a great community can commemorate those of its citizens who have raised themselves to national eminence, and I consider such means of perpetuating the memory of so great a citizen an honour to my fellow-townsmen. As years pass on this statue will be marked by future generations as an honest tribute to the founder of the great political union. By placing in our streets, in constant sight of our population, memorials of those who have conferred honour on the town, or who have rendered important services to their country, we excite a proper emulation, and cultivate a kindred spirit. In honouring those who have departed from amongst us we honour ourselves, and do much to promote our noblest, highest, and most cherished interests. In such a commemoration as this political differences should have no place, and, therefore, I accept this statue of Mr. Attwood as a memorial of one whose life was devoted to the advancement of what he felt to be important principles, and who always zealously laboured for the benefit of this town. His memory will be long cherished—his deeds were not for the gratification of ambition. He laboured for the country at large; and you, my fellow-citizens, acknowledge his disinterestedness by the erection of this statue. On another ground I am glad to have this duty imposed upon me. Until within these last few years no large town in the kingdom was



STATUE OF THE LATE THOMAS ATTWOOD, INAUGURATED AT BIRMINGHAM, LAST WEEK.

more destitute of public ornaments than Birmingham, but we have now to some extent rid ourselves of this reproach, and I trust it will not be long hence before one or other of my successors will be called upon to take part in proceedings of a similar nature to those on which we are engaged to-day. As to the admirable work of art which you have now intrusted to me, as the representative of the burgesses, I can promise that it shall be scrupulously cared for and protected as a public trust, and I hope that every inhabitant will feel that it is his individual duty to preserve both this and every other national monument from injury or defacement. Thanking the subscribers for their public spirit, and the committee for their zealous labour, I accept, in the name of the borough of Birmingham, this statue of one amongst the many eminent and patriotic of her sons."

Mr. Edmonds bore his testimony to the fidelity with which the sculptor, Mr. Thomas, had executed his task, and proposed a round of three times three to his honour. The multitude cheered lustily, Mr. Thomas, who stood at the base of the statue, bowing his acknowledgments.

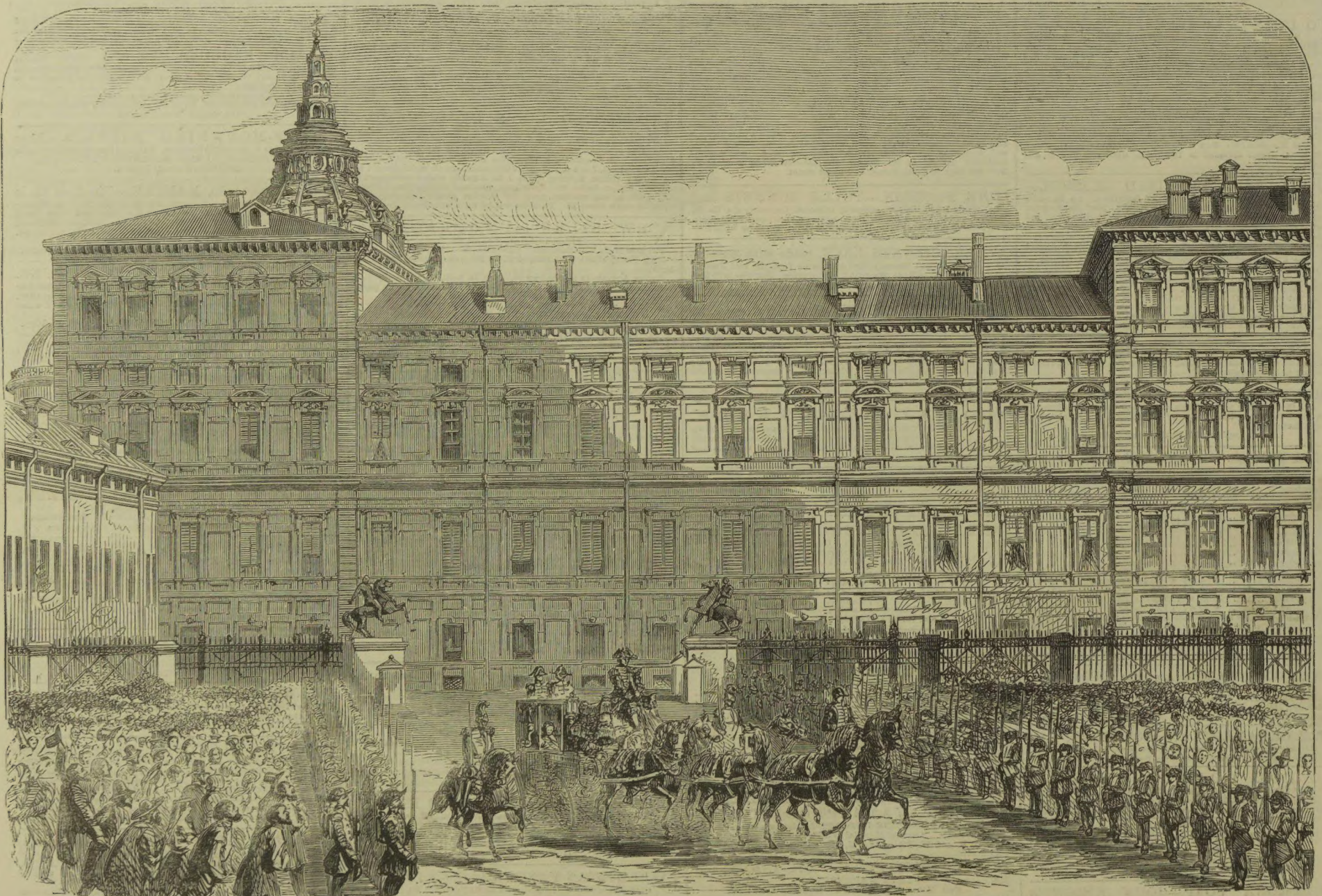
Several other speeches followed, at the termination of which a hearty vote of thanks was given to Sir John Ratcliff for his kindness in presiding, and the admirable manner in which he had conducted the proceedings.

On the invitation of Messrs. Branson and Gwyther, who had had charge of the erection of the statue, the Mayor and some thirty or forty other gentlemen afterwards partook of an elegant luncheon at the Queen's Hotel.

THE ROYAL PALACE, TURIN.

THE ROYAL PALACE, on the north side of the Piazza Castello, was raised by Carlo Emanuele II., from the designs of the Count di Castellamonte. The exterior has no pretensions to magnificence, except from its size. The fine iron railing and gates which separate it from the Piazza are from designs by Palegri; the bronze statues of Castor and Pollux by Sangiorgio. The interior is well arranged, and, beside the usual apartments for the state and residence of a Sovereign, contains within it many of the public offices. On the principal staircase is an equestrian statue of Vittorio Amedeo I., commonly called "Il Cavallo di Marmo," the animal being much more prominent than his rider. The figures of captives at the feet of the horse are by Adriano Friso, a scholar of Giov. da Bologna. The great old-fashioned hall, formerly appropriated to the Swiss Guards, is open to the public. In the wall facing the entrance is a large and interesting painting of the Battle of St. Quentin, said to be by Palma Giovane. The State apartments, particularly the Throne Room, are splendidly furnished; modern luxury being united to the solid magnificence of the last century. It has lately received additional decorations from the King's architect, the Cavaliere Pelagio Pelagi. The inlaid floors are remarkably beautiful. The King's private library is extensive, containing 40,000 printed volumes and 2000 MSS. Amongst the latter are some curious documents and correspondence:—The materials sent by Frederick the Great to Count Algarotti as the basis for the history of the Seven Years' War; letters of Emanuel Filibert, Prince Eugene, and Napoleon; and many Arabic and Syrian manuscripts. Cavaliere Promis is the librarian. There is also a valuable collection of drawings by old masters, formed by Volpato, who is now the custodé. The palace communicates by a wing, called the Galerie di Beaumont, with the offices of the Secretaries of State.

Under the roof of the palace, and adjoining the state apartments, but entered from the side of the Piazza, is the Armeria Regia. This collection was formed in 1834, partly from the arsenals of Turin and Genoa, and partly from private collections purchased by the late King, especially that of the Martinengo family of Brescia.



THE KING'S PALACE, TURIN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.